Weather

Cloudy and mild. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.6 and the minimum 48.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 68.0 and 48.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America and Europe, Bay State, Apr. 23.
FOR Europe and way ports. Str. Kalyan, Apr. 22.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Keystone State, Apr. 18.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Porthos, Apr. 18.

NO. 3282 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China" "with special marks privileges for transmission 壬戌年三月二十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922 大正十一年四月十六日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

LEGISLATION NEEDED, SAYS COUNCIL PLEA TO ELECTORS

Special Meeting Will Be Failure Unless Third Of Voters Attend

EMERGENCY SEEN

Absence Of Quorum For Four Years Raises Serious Problem

The International Settlement's annual meeting of ratepayers is to be held at the Town Hall next Wednesday afternoon and in view of the fact that for the past four years it has been impossible to move to effect needed legislation at special meetings of the ratepayers by reason of inadequate attendance at these meetings, special efforts are being put forth by the administration to induce qualified electors to attend next Wednesday. No resolution taken up at a special meeting of ratepayers can be valid unless a third of the electorate of the Settlement is present.

Under the provisions of the basic law of the International Settlement action upon new legislation cannot be taken unless at least one-third of the 2,370 qualified electors of the Settlement are present at the special meeting. This means that not less than 790 ratepayers must go to the meeting Wednesday else measures that have been proposed and that are deemed to be of the highest importance cannot be voted upon. If less than this number are present at the meeting the various resolutions of which notice has been given in these columns may not be submitted.

The four years' record of failure to obtain a quorum has become a matter of no little concern to the Municipal authorities as is evidenced in a frank appeal to the Shanghai electorate to assist the Council this year to bring the attendance at next Wednesday's meeting up to the requisite 790. At the annual meeting in 1918 only 432 electors were present. In 1919, 453, in 1920, 534 and last year, 731.

Members of the Municipal Council have emphasised that the administration attaches the greatest importance to the resolutions that have been announced and are to be put forward—if possible. These particular measures include a proposal for the adoption of a bye-law providing for the registration of printers. Another is a proposed amendment of Land Regulation IX which has special reference to collection of wharfage dues and is aimed to effect a change in procedure deemed needful.

A third is designed to provide a remedy for conditions that grew out of the get-rich-quick era of the past year brought about when Chinese stock exchanges were organised by wholesale. According to a recent report this particular situation became altogether sinister and to it were traced the ruin of not a few families, defalcations and embezzlements, and even a number of suicides. It is in conformity with a recommendation advanced in this report that the Council in a resolution to be presented Wednesday seeks to effect an amendment to Bye-law XXXIV with the aim of bringing stock and produce exchanges within the scope of the Council's licensing powers.

In addition to the resolutions that the Council intends to present a number of resolutions formulated by the Shanghai Ratepayers Association also are to be presented.

Here's The Surest Cure For Corns!

Mildred Adams

NO worry from bunions and corns has little Miss Mildred Adams, diminutive Atlanta, Ga., dame wearing the big shoes. The surest cure for corns, declares the youthful damsel, is to wear shoes large enough to give your feet room inside. This particular pair of "kicks" were made for a Floria farmer whose feet are not mates. One shoe is size 13 and the other size 14.

Liquidation Of Park-Union Caused By Losses Suffered When Big Concerns Failed

Limitations Of Foreign Field Prompted Taking Over Of Business By Asia Banking Corporation, New York Commerical Journal States

Further particulars of the withdrawal from the Far Eastern field of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, concerning which announcement was made several weeks ago, comes to hand through the columns of New York Financial journals just received.

Heavy losses sustained by the Park-Union through failures of large firms operating in the East were made public, the reports state, when announcement was made that the institution's business was to be taken over by the Asia Banking Corporation.

The following article is taken from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of Wednesday, March 15:

Gradual liquidation of the business of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, organised in 1919 and owned jointly by the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada, was decided upon at a meeting of directors of that institution held here yesterday afternoon.

Officials of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation will be taken into the directorate and management of the Asia Banking Corporation and the latter will take over the business of the Park-Union. The decision was prompted by the present limited condition of the foreign field, an official statement issued after the meeting declared.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The formal announcement of the retirement of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation was as follows:

"The Asia Banking Corporation announces that at a meeting of its directors held today, Charles A. Holder was elected president, T. Fred Aspden and Irving Scott, vice-presidents, and E. B. Mackenzie, Secretary. Charles H Sabin, formerly president of the Asia Banking Corporation, was elected chairman of the board of directors and Charles A. Holder and T. Fred Aspden, directors.

"The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation announces that on and after April 1, 1922, its business will be conducted at the office of the Asia Banking Corporation, 35 Broadway, New York city. Mr. Holder and Mr. Aspden will for the present remain officers of the Park-Union and direct its affairs. The Park-Union, feeling that the foreign field is limited under present business conditions, decided to withdraw gradually from its activities under the above arrangement. The Asia Banking Corporation, with its management strengthened by its new officers, will continue to offer its services to the public in the Far Eastern banking field, and especially invites the business of the customers of the Park-Union."

SUFFERED LARGE LOSSES

The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation is known to have suffered considerable losses through recent failures of large foreign trade houses operating in the Far East. For instance, in

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HUGE PARADE IS HELD IN AID OF RUSSIAN RELIEF

65 Schools And 26 Societies Participate In Colorful Demonstration Here

Five thousand Shanghai Chinese participated in the parade held yesterday afternoon in connection with the campaign for funds for the Russian famine relief. More than 3,500 of these represented 65 local schools while the remaining thousand and five hundred were sent by 26 local organisations.

The spectacular parade, consisting of bands, motor cars, banners inscribed with Chinese legends, bicycles, tableaux depicting scenes in the famine stricken areas and other features started in front of the Yih Ping Shang Hotel, where a short program was given. The speakers were Madame Huang Chung-han, wife of the late General Huang Hsun, the hero of the great revolution, Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Wang Cho-san, secretary of the Russian Famine Relief Campaign.

The procession passed through Avenue Edward VII, Boulevard des Deux Republique, the New North Gate, the City Temple, the Small East Gate and Marche d'Est where the participants dispersed.

The committee in charge will meet today at noon at the Y. M. C. A.

Famine Funds Sent To Kiangsi Province

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The Central Famine Relief Department has telegraphically informed General Chen Kuang-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, that the Financial Commission has been instructed to send $16,000. drawn from the Customs Famine surtax, to the International Famine Relief Committee in Kiangsi for famine relief.

The Famine Relief Department has sent another telegram to the Provincial Assembly, Chambers of Commerce and Educational Associations of Szechuen informing these bodies that the Financial Commission has been directed to remit $147,000 from the same surtax fund for the relief work in Chengtu and Chungking.

DEMOCRACY OF BRITAIN'S PRINCE STIRS ALL NIPPON

His Bearing Compared To Aloofness Of Tokio Court

SEES WRESTLERS

Ovation For Royal Visitor Continues Unabated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 15.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince Regent, this morning reviewed a division of ten thousand Imperial Guards on the Yoyogi Parade Ground. Brilliant sunshine added to the attractiveness of the occasion. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of a General of the Japanese Army and rode a handsome piebald charger, the property of the Prince Regent.

A feature of this afternoon's events was a wrestling bout between the champions of the East and the West of Japan.

The ball at the British Embassy was the most notable function there since it has been occupied.

Popular interest in the Prince of Wales appears to be even on the increase. His grace, bearing and democracy are bringing out comment in the newspapers, which are comparing these points with the extreme aloofness of the Japanese court.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 14.—Attempting to sort into orderly array the crowded impressions of the Prince of Wales' first 24 hours in Japan, the outstanding fact is the amazing sincerity of his reception.

It was known of course that it would be cordial, but the reality has proved infinitely beyond possible preconception. The heaped up series of wonderful pictures beginning with the entrance of the Renown to Yokohama Bay merged into a great mental phantasy but what remains as an insistent memory is the whole-hearted demonstrations of some millions of men, women and children whose cheers still linger upon the ear.

Tokio, has never within living memory opened her arms and heart in a like degree to a national hero or august visitor. Even tradition, so sacred in Japan, has broken down under the tremendous impulse and the crowds who took up the refrain of God Save the King, played on the arrival of the Prince of Wales at the Tokio station yesterday, were shattering an immemorial custom.

STAND TO SEE PRINCE

Tokio itself is half buried beneath bunting and paper lanterns and is largely finding "business as usual" impossible during the Prince's stay. All roads leading to the Akasaka Palace are teeming with patient smiling crowds, who are prepared to stand for hours in order to catch a glimpse of the Prince. Even the weather has entered into the general gala spirit and has given the meterological office the lie direct by refusing to rain.

Unfortunately the cherry blossom season was unusually early this year and the world-famous beauty of the Japanese spring time is partially over. In this land of vivid colors, however, the eye finds an inexhaustible wealth of fascinating effects.

This morning the Prince of Wales received addresses from the House of Peers and representatives of other public bodies. He then paid a visit to the Tokio Imperial University where he was magnificently received by over 4,000 students of the University as well as thousands of children of all grades and ages, who ranked for more than a mile on both sides of the beflagged streets.

In their scarlet and purple dresses and with Union Jacks in their hands they made a most picturesque display in the bright sunshine.

HEARS 2,000 SING

After receiving the Faculty in audience and viewing the exhibition of photographs of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes and prehistoric relics, the Prince of Wales entered the huge marque where the students and the faculty were assembled. Replying to an address from the President the Prince briefly expressed his plea-

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Death Halts World Flight

SIR Ross Smith and one of his chief flying aides, Lieutenant J. M. Bennett, were killed at the Brooklands Race track in England, on the eve of what was heralded only a few days ago as an attempt to encircle the world in an airplane. The account of the accident is carried in another column of today's CHINA PRESS. Sir Keith Smith was to have accompanied his brother on the world trip.

Taishan, Holy Mountain, Is Disappointing---At First

By Elsie McCormick

(This is the introductory article of a series on Taishan and Chu'fu, the birthplace of Confucius.)

It isn't much of a mountain to look at, this famous Taishan. Having been brought up on a diet of peaks robed in pines and covered with perpetual snow we were a bit disappointed at first. Although our journeys through Shantung should have told us better, we were subconsciously expecting an Orientalised version of the Sierra Nevadas.

When we first arrived in Taianfu, we took a hasty survey of the horizon and then asked where Taishan was.

"Just here," said one of the foreign residents, pointing to a rocky hill very much in the foreground. The deceptive clarity of the Shantung air makes the summit seem much closer to the spectator than it really is. We imagined then that we could climb to the top and be back again before the ham and eggs, though we lived to learn that the trip is a good day's journey.

VARYING MOODS

One must live with Taishan for a time before appreciating why it has become one of the most holy places in Asia. It is necessary to see the peak at sunrise and sunset, to catch the vast darkness of its mass against the moon, and to see it in its relation to the flat plains of Shantung. Gradually a bit of awe creeps into one's contemplation of the mountain and even a Westerner with no glimmer of Asia's imagination is able to sense the influence of the peak. Before long, the visitor half-expects to see the souls of the pious dead winging in great streams toward the mountain; to catch glimpses of the million Taoist fairies moving up to the South Gate of Heaven; to see less happy souls flowing toward the judgment hill of Hao Li Shan, or even to have a view of the Court of the Pearly Emperor when the clouds part near the summit. Taishan exercises its magic even on prosaic people to whom train schedules are more important than the itineraries of the gods.

PEAK OF THE EAST

Among the five sacred mountains of China, Taishan is known as the Peak of the East. As the "yang" or actively creative principle concentrates in the East, Taishan is therefore the originator of life. It is here that pilgrims come from great distances to pray for children; and it is this mountain also that receives the souls of those about to pass into the Chinese Elysian fields. "My life is nearing its end; the mountain of the East will give me shelter," said a Chinese poet a hundred years before Christ.

The magnificent litany of the mountain, chanted by Emperors in the dim dawn of China's history and buried on graven tablets of jade, tells something of the profound veneration with which it was regarded.

"The peak of the mountain is associated with Heaven.

For all beings it procures life.

Its kindness extends to all living people.

The mantle of its goodness shelters all the great crowd of living beings.

It does good to those who do good. It does evil to those who do evil.

One cannot escape the profundity of its gaze."

EARLY CULT LOFTY

The original cult of the mountain was far more lofty than its religion of today. In the earliest recorded history of China, Emperors worshipped on its summit under the open sky, the ceremonial being similar to that which was later adapted to the Altar of Heaven in Peking. There were no images used in this worship, nor was there reference to any god except the one Great Spirit that ruled all men and that could not be adored in a mere temple made by hands. If we can judge from the earliest records, it was a monotheistic faith of the highest type. Later Emperors, overcome by a feeling of unworthiness, believed that it would be impious to address the Great Spirit directly. Therefore the mountain became an intercessor, a means of communicating prayer to the one supreme God. Still later this spirit of intercession was personified by the Pearly Emperor, a magnificent gentleman in a yellow robe and a beaded headdress, who now sits in dusty triumph on the old site of the outdoor altar. He is worshipped by men who long ago forgot the mighty and shadowy spirit of which he was only the humble viceroy.

LINE OF TEMPLES

When Taoism took possession of the mountain and flung a line of temples from the city to the topmost peak, the cult of the one God was pushed even farther into the dim country of forgotten faiths. The reverend fathers of Tao, showing a typical Chinese liking for plenty of society, proceeded to people the mountain with a whole city directory full of elves and fays. One spirit living in chilling exclusion on the topmost peak was contrary to all their social instincts. Therefore they endowed the mountain with a daughter, the Lady of the Many Colored Clouds, who fitted in better with their highly personified cosmography. Today the highest of the three Lady temples

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LONG THREATENED CLASH BETWEEN WU AND CHANG IMMINENT

Fighting Already Under Way At Tehchow, Says An Unconfirmed Report; Chinese Refugees Move Into Foreign Concession At Tientsin

TSAO KUN LEAVES FOR HANKOW

Troop Movements Reported From Various Sections In North, With Many Evidences Of An Impending Collision; Chang's Men Active

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, April 14.—As many are taking refuge here from Peking and other districts, all Chinese inns in Tientsin are crowded. Even Chinese residents here are now moving their valuables to the foreign concessions.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—It is reliably reported that General Tsao Kun and his family have left for Hankow and General Wu Pei-fu has taken over supreme command of the Chihli forces.

The Chihli troops in the neighborhood of Tientsin have been incensed at General Tsao's permission to Fengtien troops to take over Machang near Tientsin and threatened Mr. Tsao Jui, the Civil Governor, whereupon the latter gave up his post which was taken over by General Yang Itch, the Police Superintendent.

According to an unconfirmed report there was fighting this afternoon at Tehchow, some of General Wu Pei-fu's troops having apparently reached there.

The situation is rapidly reaching an acute stage, and official circles in Peking are most apprehensive that the threatened grand struggle between General Chang Tso-lin and General Wu Pei-fu is imminent.

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, April 13.—Trains of the Peking-Hankow have arrived here today in safety. According to passengers from the North, the region along the Peking-Hankow line north and south of Chengchow, Honan, is being strictly guarded by the troops under the command of General Wu Pei-fu. No actual hostilities have yet been opened between the Honan and Chihli armies.

General Wu is reported to have demanded that General Chao Ti, Tuchun of Honan, dismiss General Chao Chieh, Commander-in-Chief of the Honan troops, within twenty four hours. According to telegraphic instructions given by General Wu Pei-fu to the railway station here, goods trains are permitted to run as usual from today.

The 1st Infantry Regiment of the 13th Mixed Brigade stationed in Yochow arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock and is expected to proceed to Chengchow, Honan, as soon as necessary preparations are completed. One regiment of the 1st Honan Division, which has remained there, is leaving here tonight upon telegraphic orders from General Chao Ti, Tuchun of Honan.

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, April 15.—Hurried military movements by both the Fengtien and Chihli warlords have stirred the political situation during the last 48 hours. Nineteen trainloads of troops have entered Shanhaikwan during the last week, numbering 20,000, of whom 4,200 have passed beyond Tientsin to establish themselves along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at strategic points. The vanguard, consisting of the 27th Division and the 7th Mixed Brigade have reached Liangwanchwang, Chihli.

The plan of Chang Tso-lin is to march his troops as far South as Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, and then appoint Chang Hsun, the monarchist, as Tuchun of Anhui, where the latter still commands a great deal of respect from the An Wu Army. Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu is opposed to the plan and is inviting the local gentry and organisations to wire their opposition against the movement. Chekiang is expected to back up Chi's opposition.

At Siaotsan, near Tientsin, Chang Tso-lin has established a military bureau, headed by Tuan Chi-kwei, the Anfu outlaw who was but recently pardoned under the Liang Shih-yi administration. Chang has made a demand on Chow Tze-chi, the new Acting Premier, for $1,200,000 for military expenses. The latter is issuing the $96,000,000 salt surplus loan which was originally proposed by Minister of Finance Chang Hu, and was deadlocked on account of the opposition of Tung Kung, Minister of Justice. Chow is seeking a compromise now with Tung, who is said to be willing to waive his opposition.

A number of Tientsin residents, Chinese as well as foreign, have promoted a society for the prevention of armed conflicts in the neighborhood of Tientsin. The Consular Body there is also meeting for a discussion on the enforcement of the terms of the 1901 Tientsin treaty which forbids military operation with a certain distance from Tientsin. The Diplomatic Corps in Peking met on the 13th and is expected to address a warning to the Central Government.

Tientsin is virtually under the influence of Mukden. Tsao Jui, brother of the Chihli Tuchun, re-

SIR ROSS SMITH AND AIDE KILLED IN AERO CRASH

Test Flight Preparatory To World Trip Proves Fatal

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—On the eve of his starting on his world flight from Croydon on April 25, Sir Ross Smith, together with Lieutenant Bennett, was killed in a crash during a practice flight at Brooklands this morning.

The machine got into a spin and crashed when approached the aerodrome to land.

Prior to the accident Captain Cockerell had tested the machine for thirty minutes and handed it over to Sir Ross Smith who was accompanied by Lieutenant Bennett. He ascended and flew well for fifteen minutes in excellent flying conditions with a fifteen mile westerly wind.

Suddenly the machine developed a spin and apparently the pilot lost control and the aeroplane descended at a terrific speed and crashed on top of an iron fence. Sir Ross Smith was killed instantly and Lieutenant Bennett died two minutes later.

Sir Keith Smith had intended to accompany his brother, but he arrived at the aerodrome after the machine had ascended and witnessed the disaster.

The air disaster was witnessed by the heads of the Vickers firm and by 1,500 of their employes. The machine circled above Brooklands for 20 minutes behaving splendidly, Sir Ross Smith shut off the engine to descend, and nose dived to within 100 feet from the ground, when he tried to straighten out, but the machine came down spirally, and suddenly crashed, knocking down four trees and narrowly excaping the concrete tract at Brooklands.

Sir Keith Smith was terribly agitated when he realised what had happened, and flung himself across his brother's body.

The machine is a total wreck, and although petrol escaped the machine did not catch fire. The fabric was torn off the machine to cover the bodies, which were taken to the Weybridge mortuary.

Another Suspect Arrested In Kalee Jewel Theft Case

Another Russian suspect, making five in all, has been taken into custody in connection with the Kalee jewel robbery of last year. The last arrest was that of one Sam Sudakoff, alias Simon Jakolsvich. The man was arrested by Chief Inspector Traissac, of the French police, assisted by Settlement police, at 3 Astor Road.

mains in Paotingfu and has tendered his resignation as Civil Governor of Chihli. He has moved his family into the Japanese Concession. Yang Yeh-teh, the Tientsin Police Commissioner, is acting Civil Governor.

Meanwhile, Tsao Kun desires to solidify the Chihli war spirit and refuses to alienate the allegiance of Wu Pei-fu. In deference to the aspirations of Wu, Tsao is daily strengthening his defense measures and large forces are being poured into Changhsintien on the Peking-Hankow Railway for eventualities. Detailed preparations for military operation have been made by Tsao and Wu Pei-fu in Chengchow, Honan. Exodus from that city has begun.

According to the Dah Tong News Bureau, as soon as the Mukden expeditionary forces enter Shanhaikwan, Chang Tso-lin will issue an ultimatum to Wu Pei-fu demanding his retirement. If We refuses he will resort to arms. The report of the armed clash between Wu Pei-fu and Chao Chi, brother of the Honan Tuchun and a pro-Fengtien Chihlilite, has been denied. No skirmishes occurred between their forces in Chung Mou, Honan.

Wu has ordered the 11th Division to guard the Peking-Hankow Railway between Kwanyintang and Loyang. He is negotiating with the Hupeh Tuchun, Hsiao Yao-nan, to despatch some of his forces to patrol the section between Hankow and Singyangchow.

A Hankow telegram states that the forces under General Chang Fu-lai have been withdrawn to Loyang. All the Chihli troops in Hupeh, it is understood, have been ordered to return to their original posts. Tuchun Hsiao has wired to Wu, pointing out the importance of the defense of Hupeh in view of the proposed Northern Punitive Expedition, and the necessity of transferring of the forces of Sun Chuan-fang to Yochow.

Bank's Liquidation Follows Firm Crashes

(Continued from Page 1)

the Childs and Joseph failure there was due the Park-Union $571,000, of which $200,000 alone was secured by sufficient collateral.

The announcement came as a surprise generally in the financial district, although in certain quarters reports have been current for some time that action in this direction was contemplated by one of these institutions. Banking interests view the movement as one which is more or less general on the part of institutions with foreign trade relationships. The question which has been raised here is as to whether the banks with special organisations will absorb such organisations into their systems or gradually liquidate the business which was built up on the wave of war-time prosperity.

The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation was organised with the idea of doing business with the Far East and with this in view, branches were started up in Seattle, San Francisco, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai and Paris. The Union Bank of Canada took charge of the London and Canadian correspondence of the institution.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

According to the statement as of June 30, 1921, the capital of the Park-Union is $14,000,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of $625,411. The last statement issued showed that issued loans and bills purchased amounted to $7,887,800 and customers' liability for acceptances reached $6,372,693; liabilities due to banks and correspondents $1,939,778; due to individuals, $4,750,000, and acceptances $6,804,784. The corporation was organised under the banking law of New York State and was operated under the regulations and supervison of the Federal Reserve Board.

When the announcement was made bankers stated their belief that the action which had been taken furnished further evidence of the hazards involved in the foreign trade situation since the start of the world-wide depression. In many quarters the taking over of the affairs of the Park-Union by the Asia Banking Corporation was regarded as a tactical move to further strengthen the position of the latter organisation.

CHINESE IS STABBED

Exhibiting seven knife wounds a Chinese pig and chicken dealer reported to the police Friday night that he had been held up in an alleyway off Kwangse Road by armed thieves, stabbed and robbed of $40 and a gold watch. He was still in possession of valuables, however, and the police are investigating to determine whether there was a genuine robbery or whether the knifing was the result of a private quarrel.

Indigestion and Constipation.

"Prior to using Chamberlain's Tablets, I suffered dreadfully from indigestion. Nothing I ate agreed with me and I lost flesh and ran down in health. Chamberlain's Tablets strengthened my digestion and cured me of constipation," writes Mrs. George Stroup, Selvay, N. Y.

Sold Everywhere

Democracy Of Prince Stirs Nippon

(Continued from Page 1)

ture as a University man in visiting this great Japanese University. He regretted his inability to speak Japanese and wished the University students prosperity and success. His simple words, clearly and naturally spoken, instantly appealed to his hearers who gave him three rousing "banzai."

Replying to the President's address the Prince paid a high tribute to the contributions of this University to learning and quoted the Imperial Decree that knowledge shall be sought after throughout he world. He also congratulated Japan on her influence upon art in the West which, he said, promised to be both beautiful and enduring.

Returning to the Akasaka Palace the Prince appeared on the balcony to hear 2,000 Japanese children sing "God Save the King" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

He then motored over to Kasumigaseki Palace through enthusiastic multitudes among which however, the hakama, haori and kimano of old Japan formed a comparatively small element. Here he lunched informally with the Prince Regent.

The Emperor has cabled to King George expressing pleasure at the visit of the Prince of Wales and voicing the hope that it will conduce to even closer friendship between the two nations.

Tokio, April 13.—The Japanese newspapers are filled with accounts of yesterday's reception of the Prince of Wales and all publish leading articles welcoming the Prince.

The Jiji says that Japan, by learning from Britain, will never have anything to regret, as she did by learning from Germany.

Both the Jiji and the Yomiuri urge closer contact between the court and people of Japan.

Prince Charles of Belgium, who is a midshipman in the Renown, will attend the Belgium Legation this afternoon and will receive the Belgian residents of Tokio.

ATTENDS DINNER

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, April 13.—Wednesday evening the Prince of Wales repaired to the Imperial Palace where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty, the Empress, and the Crown Prince Regent, and after an interview with all Princes and Princesses of the Blood, attended the Imperial Dinner given in his honor in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace.

Among those, who were at the Imperial Dinner, were 121 Japanese and foreign diplomats, civil and military officers of the highest rank, including Premier Takahashi, all Cabinet Ministers and Dr. Elliot, British Ambassador to Japan.

At the opening of the banquet, the band played the British National Anthem. The Crown Prince Regent delivered an address of welcome, expressing his hearty wishes for the increasing prosperity of the Royal House and the Empire of Great Britain.

In reply, the Prince of Wales expressed his deep gratitude for the enthusiastic welcome he has received. In conclusion, he proposed a toast to the "health and prosperity of the Royal Family and the Empire of Japan."

After the dinner was over, in the dancing hall of the Imperial Palace, Her Majesty the Empress, the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Regent enjoyed an exhibition of ancient Japanese dancing to music. At 11:55 p.m. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Higashi Fushimi, left the Imperial Palace, returning to the Akasaka detached palace.

Tokio, April 13.—The Speakers and Vice-Speakers of the two Houses, together with upward of 30 members of Parliament this morning at 11 o'clock paid a visit to the Akasaka Detached Palace, where they were received in audience by the Prince of Wales, to whom the Speakers presented letters of greetings. The gist of the letter from the House of Peers is as follows:

"The warm courtesies and cordial treatment extended to our Crown Prince by the Royal Family and the Government and the people of Great Britain during his sojourn in England last year, whereby bringing not a little good effect upon the relations between the two countries are a thing which is impressed in our hearts and shall never be forgotten.

"The Prince of Wales has now favored us with a visit from a great distance, redoubling the friendship existing between the two countries, a matter which not only brings immeasurable happiness to the peoples of both countries but also will contribute in a great measure to world peace."

The letter of greeting from the House of Representatives is couched in the following terms:

"The warm intercourse between Great Britain and Japan originated many years ago. Because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, friendly relations have become closer than ever. The people of Japan wholeheartedly hope that the ties of friendship will never be broken.

In reply, the Prince expressed his thanks. He said: "The hearty welcome which is being extended to me by the Royal Family and the Government and the people of your country, has made me entertain a keener friendly feeling towards Japan, and at the same my friendship with the Crown Prince Regent of Japan, I am happy to say, has been founded on mutual esteem and affection. The warm relations now existing between Great Britain and Japan cannot be marred by any one."

PRINCE UNVEILS TABLETS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 14.—Tokio went to bed last night with rain beginning to fall and it woke up this morning to a steady deluge. Nothing more typically English in the way of weather has been encounted by the Prince since the Renown left Portsmouth. The masses of Chinese lanterns which furnished the illuminations along the route of the procession last night have been reduced to colorpulp, while the flags droop sodden across the streaming facades.

In this weather the Prince of Wales motored from Akasaka Palace to St. Andrew's Church to attend the Good Friday service. Here he unveiled a brass tablet to five British subjects from Tokio who fell in the war and another to the British Officers who had been attached to the British Embassy. His Royal Highness in unveiling the tablets used the following words:

"In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost I unveil these tablets to be a continual Memorial of these our Brethren who gave their lives for King and Country in the Great War for Freedom and Truth. Amen."

The Tablet to the Language Officers read as follows:

To the Glory of God and in Honored Memory of those British Officers Who formerly served in Japan and Laid down their Lives For King and Country in the Great War 1914-19.

Here follow the names of the fallen officers:—Major C. A. Lavington Yate, V. C., K. O. Y. L. I.; Captain R. W. Harland, Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. Colonel E. F. Calthrop, R. A., Military attache to British Embassy, Tokio; Major J. L. Mitchell, T. A.; Captain Philip Wood, 89th. Punjabis; Major W. H. Simpson, 33rd Burma Infantry; Captain P. M. Clifton Wilde, R. M. A; Major G. B. Oliver, R. A., and Lieut. Colonel H. F. G. Carter, M. C. K. O. Y. L. I.

Major Yate won his V. C. early in the war, and was one of the four original officers specially nominated by the late Lord Roberts for attachment to the Japanese Army. Prior to the Russo-Japanese war, when Language officers were first sent to this country.

Lieut. Colonel Calthrop attained the greatest proficiency in Japanese and a more profound knowledge of the country, the people, the Army and the customs of Japan, than any other British officer. He resigned his position as Military attache in 1915 to return to Europe and take a more active part in the war.

The Japanese officers attending the ceremony have all served in England. Among them were General Shiba, G. C. V. O., C. B., at one time Military Attache in London and the right hand man of the late Sir Claude McDonald, during the siege of the Peking Legations in 1900; Major-Generals Hata and Edogawa; Colonels Ninomiya and Kano; and Lieut-Col. Morita, recently Assistant Military Attache in London and formerly attached to the headquarters of the Second (Field-Marshal Lord Plumer's) Army in France and on the Rhine.

WAIT LONG FOR HIM

Before leaving the Church the Prince of Wales cordially thanked the Japanese Officers for their attendance.

Even today's deluge did not diminish the fervor of Tokio's citizens who assembled in considerable numbers along the route to the church and cheered the Prince as he passed. Not the least significant aspect of the joy taken in the Prince's presence in Japan is the fact that wherever he goes, the roadways are thickly packed with all classes of happy, orderly and friendly folks who are content to wait two or three hours, even late at night, to catch a glimpse of and cheer the Royal Visitor as he rapidly passes in the scarlet Rolls-Royce belonging to the Imperial Household.

The lantern procession last night was estimated to consist of 25,000 young men, headed by the Mayor of Tokio. Two miles of glowing transparencies, often wildly fantastic in design, stretched from Hibiya Park to the accompaniment of weird music of horns and drums which was frequently interrupted by roads of cheers. The procession formed two lines from Prince Higashi-Fushimi's Palace to Akasaka Palace, so that the Prince of Wales might drive between them. During the dinneer at the former palace, the Prince was much interested in the skill of a Japanese lady artist who painted pictures before guests.

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SHANGHAI

GOLDEN STATE SAILING TODAY FOR THE SOUTH

Bringing forty passengers, mail and cargo for Shanghai from America the Pacific Mail steamer Golden State docked yesterday morning at the China Merchants Central wharf.

The steamer brought a number of prominent China residents and visitors to the port, including Mr. J. E. Baker, advisor to the Ministry of Communications, and family; the Rev. Charles Erdman, of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eyton, of the Famous Players-Lasky Motion Picture Corporation—Mrs. Eyton is the famous Kathlyn Williams of the screen; Dr. W. H. Lacy, of the Mission Book Company, and Mrs. Lacy, the Misses Florence and Muriel White, Mrs. Emil Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Silas.

Among passengers going through to Manila by the Golden State is Mrs. Joseph Strauss, wife of Admiral Strauss, Commander of the American Asiatic Fleet. A party of nine Standard Oil Company men are also going through to Manila, the party including Messrs. Micheal Bush, Albert Carpentier, E. H. Ladd, Harry Recton, Felix Rhymer, Carl Washburn, C. E. Williams and William Forker.

The Golden State sails for Manila and Hongkong today.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier Is Typhoid Sufferer

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, wife of Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, is at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lobingier was taken to the hospital on Thursday but as the attack is not serious it is expected that she will be able to return to her home within a short time.

Arson Suspected In German Ship Fire

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—A slight fire has broken out in the 21,000 ton former German liner, Empress of China, which is being prepared in a German shipyard for handing over to Britain, when she will be renamed Empress of Australia and sent to the Pacific.

An inquiry is being made as arson is suspected.

Taishan Mountain Disappoints, At First

(Continued from Page 1)

is the most popular place of worship on the mountain, and the drifts of incense that rise to the much smaller shelter of the Pearly Emperor tell him that he will soon be numbered among the forgotten gods, just as he once caused men to forget the greater spirit that he served.

The cult of the lady began in 1008, when a credulous Emperor looked in a pool on the mountain and found her statue, while the Taoist doctors of divinity tried to look sincerely startled. The Emperor promptly built a temple, thus providing some of the aforesaid doctors of divinity with a comfortable berth and taking the initial step in the feminisation

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BUT Noah was a big man with a fixed and worth while idea. He had his *mind* made up that it was *going to rain*, and what his neighbors thought, and that they didn't engage staterooms, affected him not at all. Yes, Noah allowed that finally and after a while the rainy season would come along good and plenty—*and it did.*

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WHEN it comes to life insurance many of us today are like Noah's neighbors—we don't believe it is ever going to rain. A few think that if it does it will be "only a shower." Others have an idea that the Ark they now carry is "big enough." They don't stop to figure out that while it might have been adequate a year or two ago it is not "Ark" enough today. Some skeptics are hard to convince *that it is going to rain*, even though the sun is out and there are no clouds in the sky. Your work is, like Noah's, to build your Ark *and get it done.* If your neighbors choose to sit around until drowning time, *don't you.* So remember—some day it is going to rain—*are you fully prepared?*

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Many Important Topics Set For Discussion At Church Conference Here

Next Month's Meeting Of Protestant Church Delegates From Throughout China Will Consider Question Of Leaving Leadership To Chinese

Shanghai will have the honor of entertaining in May a gathering of one thousand men and women representatives of the Protestant Christian Church throughout China. This will be by far the largest and probably the most significant single event in the history of the church in this country since its beginning. In previous years four conferences of more or less national character have been held, but the coming conference will for the first time bring a "50-50" counselling together of the rapidly strengthening Chinese Church. About one half of the delegates will be Chinese and one half foreign. At the 1907 conference none of the delegates was Chinese.

The mission work of China is correlated by the China Continuation Committee, which was established in 1913 as an outgrowth of the 1910 World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. About a year ago this organisation arranged for the election of forty representatives from all parts of China who form the Committee on Arrangements for the Conference. The headquarters of this Conference Committee are at 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, and the Executive officers are: chairman, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves; general secretaries, Rev. C. Y. Cheng, Rev. E. Lobenstine and Miss Myfanwy Wood; executive secretaries, Rev. C. C. Wu and Rev. W. P. Roberts.

CHRISTIANITY QUADRUPLED

Christianity has more than quadrupled in strength in China in the last twenty years. The 85,000 communicants of 1900 have now leaped to 366,000 and there are over 6,000 missionaries. One thousand delegates, a number set by the capacity of the Town Hall, a very limited number to represent so great a national force. There is keen interest in the registration, and with the increasing difficulty of "getting in" the Conference is increasing in popularity. First preference is being given to secure the most democratic representation from all sections of the country; even the members of the Committee on Arrangements are not eligible unless elected by their churches and mission boards.

From other countries a score or more of distinguished leaders in Christian work will come as fraternal delegates. Some of these visitors have combined attendance at the Shanghai Conference with participation in the even more limited, picturesquely international gathering of the World's Student Christian Federation which met in Peking last week.

Interest in the National Christian Conference is also reported to be deepening all over China through the preparatory research work which is being done by several hundreds of men and women in connection with the five main commissions which are to bring reports before the Conference.

FIVE MAIN REPORTS

The Conference theme is "The Chinese Church," and the program will center almost entirely in these five reports on the principal aspects of the church. The Present Status of Christianity in China; The Future Task of the Church; The Message of the Church; The Leadership of the Church; and Co-ordination of the Various Church Agencies.

Underlying these technical and rather colorless phrases, lie issues of the most fascinating nature. In simpler terms they turn on such matters as the following:

Is the Christian church in China sufficiently flexible and progressive to be a leading force in the nation at a time of such tremendous political, intellectual and social upheaval as the present?

Can the church appeal to and Christianize the genuine desire for social service now stirring the younger generation of Chinese, by fully supplementing its theological interpretation of Christianity with an adequate program of social activities?

What new forms of religious services, of church architecture, of administration, etc., will originate in the Chinese Church if the Chinese people are given more scope in its development?

TO DISCUSS WOMAN'S PLACE

How can women be given a more adequate place in the life of the Church? It is of interest to know that special emphasis is being placed upon the attendance of women at the Conference.

Can the imported obstacles of denominationalism be overcome?

Are the missions adventurous and generous enough to go far more than half way, at this most crucial time, in trusting leadership to the Chinese?

Are there acually enough leaders and funds among Chinese Christians to justify radical steps in this direction at the present time? If not, what better will produce both leaders and funds than just such a venture of faith?

How many the China Continuation Committee best give place to a new National Christian Council which shall be primarily Chinese?

The official languages of the Conference are to be Mandarin and English. In addition to the regular sessions for consideration of the above reports, there will undoubtedly be certain features open to the general public.

Unlicensed Driver Knocks Down Three

An unlicensed chauffeur employed by the Shanghai Taichong Motor Service Company is reported to have knocked down and seriously injured two children and an adult Chinese near the Tsa Ka Pang village, Kung Hu Hsin Road, Chapei, yesterday morning.

The two children were sent to hospital and grave doubt as to their recovery was expressed. Inquiry at the garage of the motor company by relatives of the victims brought out the information that the driver was an inexperienced man who had only been handling cars for a few weeks.

M. Tcherkasskaia To Give Concert Apr. 29

A concert promising much for Shanghai music lovers is announced for April 29 at the Town Hall where Mme. M. B. Tcherkasskaia, noted Russian prima donna, will appear with Mr. V. M. Bravin, of the Moscow Theater.

The program is announced as containing both serious and popular numbers and the two artists will give several duets. Mr. Bravin has not appeared on the concert stage for some time owing to a long and serious illness but has now completely recovered and those who have heard him before state that the popularity which he enjoyed in Russia is sure to be endorsed here. Mr. Bravin is a baritone.

Russian Opera Company, Here Last Fall, Praised By American Reviewers

The Russian Grand Opera Company, which last Autumn introduced such sterling singers to Shanghai as Ina Bourskaya, Vladimir Daniloff, Vala Valentinova, Nicholas Karlash and Vladimir Radeff, is meeting with high praise and success in the United States, according to accounts published in that country shortly after the company's debut in Seattle and San Francisco.

Of the company the Literary Digest of February 4, which also publishes a photograph of the singers, prints the following:

Chaliapin, loaned us by the Soviet Government, bids us a reluctant au revoir. Another season may see him back again, singing others of his famous roles besides Boris. As he goes, there emerges from the other side of the continent a group of Russian singers, known as the Russian Grand Opera Company, who have made their way here from the Orient and across the Pacific. They are a notable illustration of that heroic, wandering people that once were Russia, and they furnish reminders of home to the alienated peoples who are scattered far and wide from their native land. When Chaliapin sings at the Metropolitan it is a novel sight for the ultra fashionable of the orchestra to be backed up by men in sheepskin standing wearily. The San Francisco Argonaut says that the troup now appearing there "fled from the Bolshevists, leaving costumes and scenery behind;" but these necessary adjuncts have been supplied. Of their quality we read:

"The singers are probably the rank and file of an original Petrograd or Moscow troup. There are no pronounced personalities, remarkable beauties, or wonderful players in the group, although they all play with sufficient fervor to carry the theatrically tragic story well. They are a clear-featured group, principals and chorus both; the men, however, with their fine carriage and bearing and well set-up figures, being noticeably handsomer than the women, nearly every one of whom is almost disfigured by poor make-up and a disastrous overuse of black around the eyes.

MEN GET PRAISE

"The voices are very good; ample, strong, resonant. Again I am compelled to say the men's particularly. Individual excellence among the men stood out higher than that of the women, the best of whom I considered to be Ina Bourskaya, whose mezzo-soprano voice was heard in the role of the aged countess, and who in the single solo, 'Memories,' [in "Pique-Dame"] showed superior ability over the two other woman principals in voice control and the tender shading which results in the expression of emotion."

In Portland, the Oregonian secured some authentic information from Leo Feodoroff, the manager of the company. The story reads like a romance:

"We are just like a big happy family. For five years we have been together constantly and we are like brothers and sisters. If one is lost the whole company cries, every one is sad.

"I do not speak your language correctly as I am so anxious to do, but I am learning always, and passing on what I learn to my friends in the company, who besiege me to teach them to talk American. The nicest thing I like in the thirteen days I have been in the United States is the kindness of its people to us and that they never laugh at our mistakes of English. They listen patiently and kindly and help us in what we are trying to say.

"For thirty-four years I have toured Russia with my companies and this present group I organised in 1917. We spent two years touring the principal cities of Russia and Siberia and succeeded in leaving the war-torn country in 1919. We have since toured the Orient. In Japan at the Imperial theater we gave Puccini's 'Madame Butterfly' in Russian and the Japanese were entranced. We found the most appreciative audience in Java, where we stayed a year. We had always heard of America as a haven of refuge and so we came here, arriving thirteen days ago by way of Seattle. We are on our way east.

SING ALL OPERAS

"There is no opera that has ever been written which we Russians do not know, and every opera written in other countries has been translated into our language. On the other hand, there are many, many Russian, operas which have never been translated out of the Russian, and that is why the world is not acquainted with them. 'The Mermaids' is an instance. 'Pique Dame' is another, although it was translated into German a few years ago for a performance in New York, but it was not as successful as if sung in our native tongue. We have fifty operas in our repertoire."

Correspondence to the Musical Leader (Chicago) speaks of an opera unfamiliar to us, called "The Water Sprite," by Dargomijsky, whose presentation "settled the standing of this company in San Francisco. It was replete with pictures, good music, and served to introduce the great Russian basso, Nicholas Karlash." Says this letter writer:

"'Have you heard the Russian Opera Company?' is the question on all sides. The attendance, especially on the purely Russian nights, has been growing by leaps and bounds that bring smiles to managerial faces. But 'managing' this company is not a managerial holiday. Arriving here without a single booking ahead has meant the most difficult kind of juggling to get houses for the company which is of no mean size. There are one hundred artists, chorus and orchestra and ballet. Among them are several singers of real distinction, the chorus polished to perfection, and the dancers such as only Russia can produce. The company possesses a Carmen that has something to show all the Carmens; it has a bass that some one will want to steal; in fact, that is a special charm about every performance given, to say nothing of the mystery and romance surrounding these exiles."

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Dessert Knives	Berry Spoons	Sardine Forks	Nut Crackers
Dessert Forks	Salad Spoons	Tea Knives	Cream Ladle
Tea Spoons (large)	Salt Spoons	Tea Forks	Gravy Ladle
Tea Spoons (small)	Mustard Spoons	Lettuce Forks	Oyster Ladle
Coffee Spoons	Orange Spoons	Child's Knives	Medium Ladle
Fish Knives	Bouillon Spoons	Bread Knives	Beef Carvers
Fish Forks	Platter Spoon	Jelly Knives	Game Carvers
Fruit Knives	Jelly Spoons	Jelly Server	Soup Spoons
Fruit Forks	Jam Spoons	Pie Knives	
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MOTION PICTURE STAR HERE FOR REST AND IDEAS

Kathlyn Williams, Of Adventure Fame, On Tour Of East With Husband

Seeking "rest and new ideas" Kathlyn Williams, favorite American motion picture star and originator of the serial motion picture film, has come to the Orient, arriving in Shanghai yesterday by the Pacific Mail steamer Golden State.

The heroine of thousands of feet of thrilling celluloid drama is accompanied on her Far Eastern junket by her husband, Mr. Charles Eyton, director of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, who is also on the hunt for new ideas which the Orient may supply for the benefit of the motion picture producing world.

Kathlyn Williams is a star of **twelve years' standing** in the movie firmament and may proudly point to the fact that her name scintillates as brilliantly for theater goers who see her films today as it did when she first burst into prominence as the intrepid and delightful central figure in the famous "Adventures of Kathlyn," forerunner of hundreds of subsequent "thriller" pictures. It is of particular interest to record here that she is one of the most popular American screen figures with Chinese audiences, according to the statement of managers of local picture houses.

Mrs. Eyton withdrew from the motion picture field last year to go on the legitimate stage, but she intends to return to the silent drama and will appear in a new Famous Players-Lasky film when she returns to Los Angeles, about June 15. She is a firm believer in the educational value of the screen.

"The moving picture has a wonderful place in the educational program of every country and it is bound to grow," she says.

"Yes," her husband adds. "Though the motion picture business is one of the biggest factors of amusement in the world today it has not yet reached its zenith of influence and power.

Mrs. Eyton, or Kathlyn Williams as she is better known to movie fans, has played a varied assortment of roles for big productions. The hazardous exploits she went through to make the early adventure films—experiences in the course of which several times nearly cost her her life—are by no means the only type of motion picture acting which has brought her popularity. She has played and been praised for serious drama and plays of lighter vein as well.

Films which she will be well remembered in here include Rex Beach's "The Spoilers," Rupert Hughes' "We Can't Have Everything," "The Prince Chap," "The Whispering Chorus," "Big Timber" and other pretentious productions.

Mr. and Mrs. Eyton expect to be in Shanghai for several days and will visit various of the principal cities of the East before returning to the States. They are stopping here at the Astor House.

MUTT & JEFF

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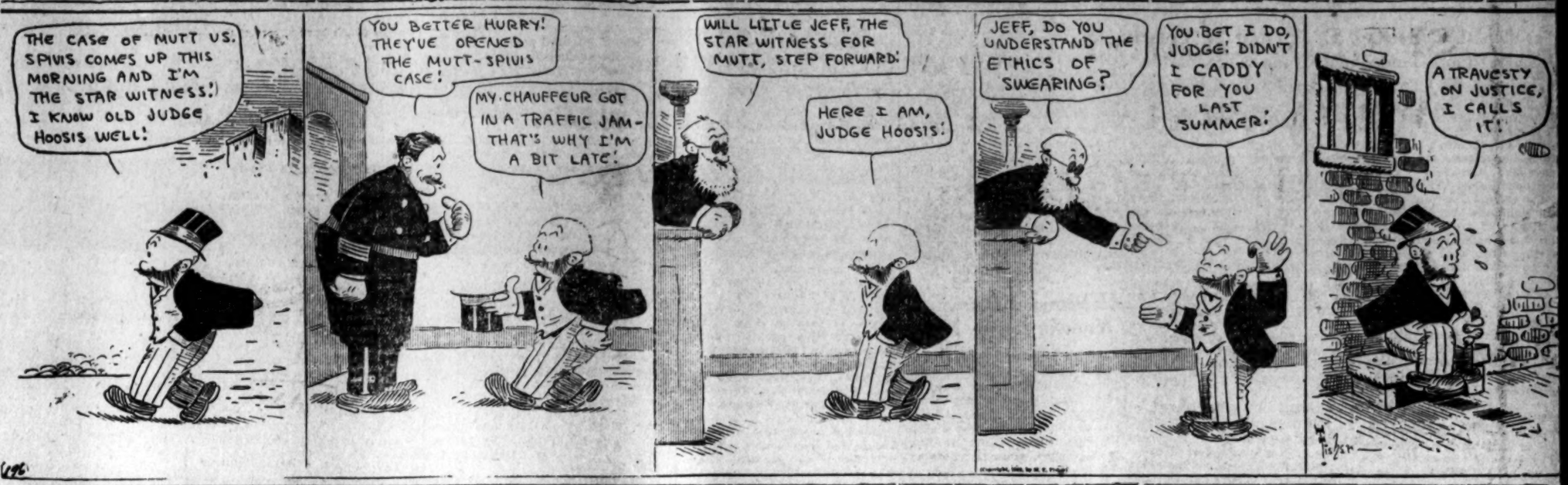
The Judge Meant One Thing, And Jeff Another

By Bud Fisher


THE CASE OF MUTT VS. SPIVIS COMES UP THIS MORNING AND I'M THE STAR WITNESS! I KNOW OLD JUDGE HOOSIS WELL!
YOU BETTER HURRY! THEY'VE OPENED THE MUTT-SPIVIS CASE!
MY CHAUFFEUR GOT IN A TRAFFIC JAM- THAT'S WHY I'M A BIT LATE!
WILL LITTLE JEFF, THE STAR WITNESS FOR MUTT, STEP FORWARD!
HERE I AM, JUDGE HOOSIS!
JEFF, DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE ETHICS OF SWEARING?
YOU BET I DO, JUDGE! DIDN'T I CADDY FOR YOU LAST SUMMER!
A TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE, I CALLS IT!

-:- News Brevities -:-

The Social Committee of the Community Church has arranged for a picnic excursion to Soochow, for Saturday afternoon, April 22. A special car is to be attached to the 13:05 express from the North Station. Five hours will be spent in Soochow under the guidance of Dr. J. B. Fearn and ample opportunity is thus given to "see the sights." The train returning reaches North Station at 10 p.m., and lunch will be served on the train. The Committee in charge consists of Misses Ethel Lacey, Helen Griffiths and Harriet Rietveld, and Messrs. Alonzo Williams, R. A. Christy and G. C. Kerr.

* * *

Dr. Frederick E. Lee, United States Economic Consul, and Mrs. Lee, left yesterday on the s.s. Hsinkiangteen for Ningpo.

* * *

An Easter Egg party will he held for children of members of the Columbia Country Club and friends this afternoon before the tea dance.

* * *

Sixty American school-teachers are being brought to the Philippines to teach in the primary schools in the provinces.

* * *

Have you any old magazines or books that you would like to donate to the sailors on the warships up river? Any one who has is requested to telephone Mr. Ellis, Central 2005, who will send them through the Navy 'Y.'

* * *

There will be special Easter exercises at the Central Sunday school before the regular classes today. Friends of the Sunday school are invited. The services will be held in the Union Church Hall.

* * *

Mr. E. T. C. Werner, formerly British Consul at Foochow, has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club, London, as being a person "eminent for scientific or literary attainments."

* * *

The moving of Canton Agricultural College and Experiment Station to Lo Fau Mountain is to take place soon. The work of surveying for the erection of the College buildings and preparing the land for the experiment station is in progress. It is reported that the College will be moved by the end of August. The soil and climatic conditions of the future station according to experts, are more suitable than those of the site at present occupied.

* * *

The Canton Municipal authorities have decided to regulate the posting of bills. The pictures and words printed on bills are sometimes far from facts and the authorities have decided that original copies must first be sent to the Municipality, before they are allowed on the street or distributed.

* * *

The Canton Municipality has decided to utilise the ground occupied by the different monasteries of the city for school buildings. Since all the monasteries are government property orders have been given by the Municipality to the effect that they must be returned to the government, to be used for school buildings. The monks or nuns have been notified to move as soon as possible, so that work on construction may be started by the Public Works Department at an early date.

* * *

A raid led by Inspector Crookdake on a gambling den at 211 Yunnan Road Thursday night netted thirteen gamblers, while $40 in cash and a quantity of chips, cards and dice were also seized. Twenty-nine men were arrested in another gambling raid at K481 Park Road.

* * *

"Good Friday" opium raids at 89 Hankow Road and 430 Avenue Edward VII resulted in the arrest of seventeen smokers who will appear in the Mixed Court when it resumes sitting Tuesday morning. A considerable quantity of opium and smoking paraphernalia was seized.

* * *

Members of the Y.M.C.A. went on an excursion to Wusih yesterday, visiting Tiger Hill and other points of historical interest.

* * *

The Rev. M. T. Stauffer will address the Sunday Service League at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be special Easter music.

* * *

Mr. Zih Li-kung, compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, passed away on Friday at his home, 181 Avenue Foch.

* * *

Mr. Y. S. Tsao, assistant secretary-general of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference and formerly Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Copenhagen, was appointed president of Tsing Hua College by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education on Friday.

* * *

In connection with the proposed reorganisation of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has invited Mr. C. F. Hsu, the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, to proceed to Peking and hold a conference with the Minister, Dr. W. W. Yen.

* * *

Dr. W. W. Yen, The Minister of Foreign Affairs, left yesterday for the Western Hills to make a stay of three days, according to a Peking telegram.

* * *

The Non-Christian Movement in Canton has issued a declaration, denying that its members are anti-foreign. They maintain that the principles of Christianity are inconsistent with those of science and so, they state, must register their opposition to the this religion.

* * *

Central Division of the Fire Department was called out shortly before 10 o'clock last night to handle an outbreak at G-694-695 Fokien Road, where the upper part of a Chinese building was found to be well alight. Quick work by the firefighters checked the blaze before much damage had been done and through the care used in spreading coverings over the stock in the ham shop beneath the latter premises suffered practically no damage at all. The upper part of the building, where the outbreak occurred was used for the storage of dried leaves, rope and other inflammable materials.

* * *

Among passengers sailing by the Hoosier State for America yesterday were Captain G. H. Myhre Harbor Master; Mrs. D. D. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bristow.

* * *

Among arrivals by the steamer Golden State from America yesterday was Dr. W. H. Lacy of the Mission Book Company, accompanied by Mrs. Lacy.

* * *

The sum of $20,000 has been raised for the erection of a big hall on North Honan Road Extension capable of seating 1,400 persons. The erection of the hall was promoted by local officials and members of the gentry.

* * *

Fire in the Foh Yei Cotton Mill on West Soochow Road, near Gordon Road, damaged six ginning machines and destroyed a considerable quantity of raw cotton early Friday morning. Because an incorrect alarm was turned in the blaze had gained great headway before the Central division of the Fire Department arrived. This division, aided by the Sinza contingent, by some very efficient work prevented much greater damage and effected an admirable stop.

BANDITS SHIPPED TO SHANTUNG TO CREATE TURMOIL

Plot Engineered By Warlord Of Mukden And Japanese Is Charge Of Tuchun

(Special Wire To The China Press)

Tsinan, April 14.—To create disturbances in Tsingtau and other Shantung cities during the retrocession of the Shantung Railway is the plan of Japanese rowdies and Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Mukden, it was definitely established today. Two hundred Hunghutze have been imported from Dairen by their agent, Chang Chung-chang, the Anfu outlaw, and have arrived at Tsingtau on the Japanese steamer Chang Ping. Chang, who was also on board, was accompanied by Wu Kwan-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and Yu Chi-chang, another prominent Anfuite.

Despatches concerning the arrival of the bandits and their proposed intrigue have been telegraphed to Peking today by Tuchun Tien Chung-yu, who asked that a protest be addressed to the Japanese Legation.

Reports are current here that three other Japanese boats are transporting Japanese rowdies and Chinese bandits to Lungkow, Shantung, where Japan landed her marines in the attack on Tsingtau in 1914. These boats come from Dairen also.

Chang Chung-chang is said to have secured 50,000 rifles from the Russians for his plot in Shantung, which is engineered by Chang Tso-lin as Japan's agent to keep China always in turmoil.

Finance Delegate Sun Resigns From Tariff Commission

The resignation of Mr. Sun Ti-chao, delegate of the Ministry of Finance to the Tariff Revision Commission, which will hold its first business session on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has been accepted by the Ministry, which has appointed Mr. Hsu Shen, Chief of the Tariff Section, to succeed him.

Mr. Sun resigned on account of pressure of other business, being the co-director of the Nanking Mint and the promoter of several navigation schemes.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sun figured conspicuously in the agitation last year for the reorganization of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. As a result a committee was elected and is now sitting to amend the constitution of the company.

Your health

means everything to you.

When you need a strength-maker, a builder up or tonic you need the BEST.

In other words, you need SCOTT'S Emulsion—the most *reliable* health restorative known to medical science.

A course of SCOTT'S strengthens the nerves, builds up wasted tissues, fortifies the throat and lungs and restores vigour and energy to the system.

You can *daily* feel the benefits of the body building power of this pure strength-maker.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is largely used in hospitals and consumptive sanatoria and is widely recommended by doctors in cases of

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG AFFECTIONS.

Refuse imitations and insist on

SCOTT'S Emulsion

IMITATED BECAUSE SO GOOD.

INSURE AGAINST SEA SICKNESS

TAKE

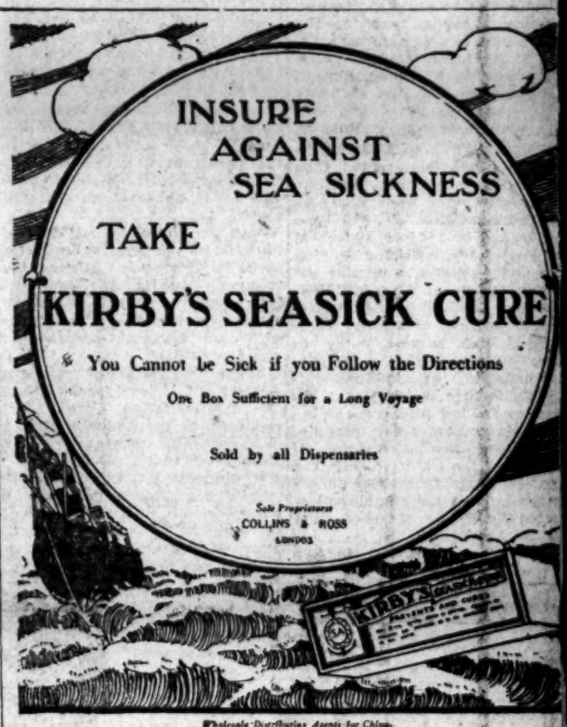
KIRBY'S SEASICK CURE

You Cannot be Sick if you Follow the Directions

One Box Sufficient for a Long Voyage

Sold by all Dispensaries

Sole Proprietors COLLINS & ROSS LONDON



Wholesale Distributing Agents for China JAMES HAMILTON, LIMITED 16 Canton Road, Shanghai

HIGH CLASS PASTRY COOK

BIANCHI

23 NANKING ROAD SHANGHAI

Kiddies Scramble Eggs And Selves In Easter Stunt

A hundred and fifty kiddies romped and scrambled and got delightfully smeared up and enthusiastic at Jessfield Park yesterday afternoon while a hundred and fifty grown-ups looked on at the Easter Egg Rolling Party given under the auspices of the Mothers' Department of the American Woman's Club.

The festivities began with an Easter Egg hunt, which was followed by the egg rolling contest. The winners among the younger contestants were Little Margaret Van Buskirk and De Peyster Brown, while among the older children the successful performers were Miss Jane Peter and Master Walter Hiltner.

The egg rolling over a delightful tea was served. Mrs. W. G. Hiltner was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

Former Customs Man Accused Of Passing Worthless Checks

A charge of obtaining property by means of worthless checks was placed against Herbert G. C. Roberts, formerly in the Customs service at Chefoo, in the British Police Court before Magistrate G. W. King yesterday.

It is alleged that Roberts obtained goods to the value of $142.90 from the Laou Kai Fook silk store, 23 Kiukaing Road, by representing that an order presented was a check on the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. Detective Sergeant Beer testified that the arrest was made Friday night at St. Mary's Hospital in the French Concession and that the accused had made a statement which would probably result in at least seven other similar charges being preferred. The checks were issued mostly as payment for various articles of clothing.

The accused was ordered remanded in custody until Tuesday.

Preventative Medicine.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventative measures. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. Pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, often follows a cold or attack of the grip. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the pneumonia germ. The longer the cold hangs on, the greater the danger. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the first indication of a cold appears so as to get rid of it with the least possible delay. It is folly to risk an attack of pneumonia when this remedy may be obtained for a trifle.

Sold Everywhere

EASTER

EGGS, CAKES AND CANDIES, FRESH AND MORE THAN MODERATELY PRICED.

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58 N. Szechuen Road
Next Door (close) to the Apollo
'Phone N. 2988.

VICTOR RECORDS

"The Record of Quality"

APRIL RECORDS

Just Received

66035.	Cradle Song		Sophie Braslau.
74732.	Elli, Elli	Violin	Mischa Elman.
74734.	Variations on A Mozart Air		Galli Curci.
66029.	Some one Worth While		Ed. Johnson.
66026.	Arabian Melody	Cello	Hans Kindler.
66030.	Don Pasquale Overture I. Toscanini and		la Scala Orchestra.
66031.	Don Pasquale Overture II. Toscanini and		la Scala Orchestra.
66032.	Tell Me, Daisy.		R. Werrenrath.
66034.	Spring Song	Violin.	Efrem. Zimbalist.
	DANCE NUMBERS		
18864.	Wanna	Fox Trot.	Club Royal Orchestra.
18864.	She Loves Me. She Loves Me Not.		Club Royal Orchestra.
18863.	Hortense Medley	Fox Trot.	All Star Trio and Orchestra.
18863.	Never Mind	Fox Trot.	All Star Trio and Orchestra.
18865.	Cutie	Fox Trot.	Paul Whiteman and Orchestra.
18865.	Lonesome Hours.	Fox Trot.	Paul Whiteman and Orchestra.
18866.	Three o'clock in the morning	Waltz.	Smith's Orchestra.
18866.	Lola Lo.	Fox Trot.	Smith's Orchestra.
18868.	Virginia Blues.	Fox Trot.	Benson's Orchestra.
18868.	Venetian Love Boat.	Fox Trot.	Benson's Orchestra.

Call in and ask to hear These New Victor Records or write in for one of our illustrated Booklets.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

VICTOR DISTRIBUTORS.

Try a Chesterfield and see the difference

You know what you've always wanted a cigarette to do.

Chesterfields do it.

They not only please your taste but they do more—they give such a new and different enjoyment to your smoking that there's only one way to describe it—

They Satisfy

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

No. 505

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

SPRING GOODS AT WHITEAWAYS

BETTER STYLES, LOWER PRICES IN COSTUMES, ROBES, MILLINERY, ETC.

You will find the SMARTEST MODELS from the foremost London and Paris Houses, included in a selection so complete and varied that every woman may find a Costume, Robe or Hat seemingly designed expressly for her.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED TO A SPECIAL DISPLAY IN OUR LADIES SALOON, ALL GOODS MARKED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR CASH

White Voile Blouse Trimmed Lace
Price $8.50

TOBRALCO

THE COTTON WASH DRESS FABRIC IN WORLD-WIDE USE

In a range of spot, striped and flowered designs also plain white.
Price $1.50 yard

Dainty Voile Blouse as Sketch Trimmed lace and Embroidery
Price $9.50

Printed Organdy

The latest French novelty in printed summer dress materials; the designs are delicate and beautiful examples of French art, small and large floral effects.
Size 36 ins. wide.
Price $1.95 yard

Superior quality on White grounds with coloured floral designs.
Size 44 ins. wide.
Price $2.50 yard

Bead Girdles the Latest Fashion.
Prices $4.50 to 9.50

Square Veils
Black, Brown or Navy Blue.
Price $2.25 and $3.50

SMART VOILE FROCK, similar to sketch in grey, mauve lemon
Price $29.50

WHITE VOILE ROBES
smart designs in stock
Price $8.50

SMART VOILE GOWNS, trimmed lace and embroidery
Price $19.50

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS
3" wide
$1.00 $1.25

Dotted Swiss Muslin large and small spots, 40" wide
Prices $1.25 1.50 1.75 yd.

Morning Blouse white lawn collar edged lace, similar to sketch
Price $5.50

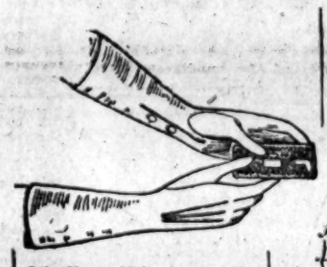
Bathing Costume, in stockinette various colours. Prices $6.50, 7.95 and 1.50

NEW SKIRTS pleated, black stripe
Price $19.50

LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS Black, white
Price $1.75 pair

Useful Morning Frocks in Good Washing Zephyr, Large Check Designs, Pink or Sky.
Prices $10.75, 13.50 14.50

WHITE VOILE BLOUSE
Trimmed lace, and embroidered.
Price $8.50



Silk Gloves 12 buttons, white or pink.
price $3.50 pair

CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWN PINK SATIN semilar to sketch
Price $95.50

FRENCH RATINES or sponge cloth, chick designs on white grond
40" wide $2.75 yard

Georgette Blouses
in all the latest styles
White, Flesh, Sky, Rose, etc.
Prices $14.50 and $17.50

Mercerised Poplin Sun Shades, Crook handle, navy blue or green.
Price $3.95 and $5.00

Afternoon Gowns. Of fine voile, fawn shade trimmed with taffeta and ecru net
Price $36.50

NAMRIT
THE INDELIBLE VOILE

A range of smart designs on white ground, 40" wide
Price $2.25 yd.

Knitted Silk Sports Coats Cream similar to sketch
Price $11.50 and $23.50

Phoenix Silk Hose. Black and White only. All sizes
Size $2.75 per

Evening Gowns, Black and gold brocade, similar to sketch.
Price $135.00

TOBRALCO

The Famous Washing Fabric. White 31 ins. wide
Price $1.50 yard

Knitted Silk Jumper, Belted waist similar to sketch.
price $16.50

SPRING GOWNS VOILE BODICE, SKIRT OF SPONGE CLOTH
Price $32.50

SUEDE FABRIC GLOVES
equal to chamois
2 button
Price $2.75

Knitted Silk Jumper in Brown and Navy
Price $29.50

Ladies Vests
Cotton knit. Non slip shoulder straps
Price $2.25 each

CHARMING FROCK OF ROMAN SATIN
Navy or Brown similar to sketch
Price $18.50

PATENT LEATHER BELTS
Price $1.00 to $1.95

Knitted Silk Sport Coat, Striped, Heavy Quality
Price $48.50

Black Bead Tassels
Price
$0.65, 0.75, 0.95
$1.25, 1.50, 1.95 ea.

Milanese Silk Hose
Black, White, Grey, Fawn
prices
$2.50 pair

VOILE GOWN
similar to sketch in pink, sky, Lavender
Price $25.50

Printed Voiles

Ferguson's Printed Voiles.

These voiles are well known for their perfect color blending effects.

We have this season a beautiful range of the newest creations which are gorgeous in design and colouring on White and coloured ground, all fast in colour.
Size 40 ins. wide
Price $2.25 yard

An Assortment of Smart Voile Gowns
Trimmed lace.
Price $14.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

AFFAIR PLANNED FOR SIR EDWARD AND LADY PEARCE

Elaborate Reception Will Be Given For Them May 24 At Town Hall

British residents generally as well as representatives of other nationalities are to attend an elaborate reception that is to be held in honor of Sir Edward Pearce and Lady Pearce at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, April 24. It is understood that the affair is to be given under the auspices of the four British patriotic societies, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's and St. David's.

Sir Edward who for many years was Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and now is taipan of Ilbert and Company acted as representative of the British community of Shanghai in giving greeting to the Prince of Wales on his arrival at Hongkong and it was while he was on this mission that he was knighted by the Prince.

On the return from Hongkong of Sir Edward and Lady Pearce a most cordial welcome home was given to them at the Public Jetty last Thursday by a large receiving committee consisting of prominent members of the British community, officials and representatives of patriotic organisations. There were present also at the jetty representatives of several of the local consulates.

A pleasing feature of this greeting was provided by Master Archie Brankston, Master Colin Campbell, and the little Misses Peggie Peet and Gwenyth Pugh respectively representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. They presented a huge bouquet to Sir Edward and Lady Pearce.

Among others who were at the Jetty were Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. T. H. Fox, C.M.G., Cav. de Rossi, Capt. A. S. Campbell, the Rev. Evan Morgan, Mr. J. J. Dunne, Dr. R. S. Lyy, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Dean Symons, the Rev. C. E. Spencer, and Messrs. W. H. Trenchard Davis, C. M. Bain, F. Ayscough, A. B. Lowson, W. J. N. Dyer, E. F. Goodale, N. O. Liddell, A. C. Clear, E. Ridgeway, N. H. Langley Smith, H. G. Simms, W. P. Lambe, C. R. Slowe, G. A. Turner, H. W. P. McMeekin, P. W. O. Liddell, P. P. Whithman and E. L. Allen.

Obituary

Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, P. C.
(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The death has occurred of Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, P. C. at the age of 85 years.

M. BORIA

Paris, April 13.—The death has occurred of M. Boria, the examining magistrate in the Landru case.

Dvinsk Flood Loss Very Heavy

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—It is now reported from Riga that 1,000 persons have been drowned and an enormous number of cattle lost in the floods at Dvinsk.

University Of Nanking News Notes

The final annual intercollegiate debate of the East China Intercollegiate English Debating Association between Nanking and Shanghai College will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Shanghai, April 28. The subject is "Resolved that the family in China should be so modified that marriage would generally lead to the furnishing of a new home for the wedded pair." Nanking is to have the negative.

* * *

Dr. T. F. Holgate, for many years dean of the college of arts at Northwestern University, U.S.A., who spent his sabbatical year at the University of Nanking teaching new geometry and calcus last term, left for the North en route to America last month. Dr. Holgate's final message to the University students was that the hopes of China rest on Christian education.

* * *

Rev. C. S. Keen, dean of the Language School, will return from furlough next September. Through hearty co-operation of mission Boards, both those that are responsible for the University and those that send students to the language School, it is probable that by Fall the University can begin the erection of two more dormitories to house more adequately the Language School students.

* * *

Professor C. H. Robertson, formerly of the department of surveying at Purdue University and for last twenty years on the National Committee of the China Y.M.C.A., is now teaching wireless telegraphy and technique. Mr. Robertson's work is very helpful and inspiring and greatly appreciated by the University. He gave a lecture on magnetism, wireless telephone and telegraphy last Saturday at the Sage Chapel, a large audience attending.

* * *

A union social meeting of the Senior College literary societies was held Friday evening under the auspices of the arts committee of the Students Self Government, at the Swasey Hall.

* * *

A great many University students attended the Easter Pageant given last Monday by the Hillcrest School at the Sage Chapel.

* * *

More than twenty students of the college of agriculture and forestry started Saturday for Hangchow for botanical investigation. Mr. W. Y. Chum, professor of dendroology, guides the party.

"Shilling An Acre" For Rubber Publicity

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The Rubber Growers Association's propaganda scheme proposes that each producing company shall guarantee an amount equivalent to a shilling per acre of rubber planted, of which not more than six pence shall be called up during the current year. The minimum total of the guarantee aimed at is £25,000.

The scheme of operations is far-reaching and includes the development of new uses of rubber, such as for example, the use of latex in paper-making, and a publicity and advertising campaign, involving the co-operation of manufacturers and distributors.

SOVIET ENVOYS QUESTIONED AS TO TRADE STATUS

Allies' Representatives, Headed By Lloyd George, Meet Delegates

(Reuter's Service)

Genoa, April 14.—Representatives of the French, British, Italian and Belgian Delegations under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George today informally met the Russian Delegation to consider the London experts' report. It is understood that the Russians were invited to state how far they were prepared to accept the guarantees demanded by the Allies as conditions for the resumption of economic relations.

London, April 15.—A sensationalist statement in a supposed French semi-official telegram from Genoa is reported by Reuter's Paris correspondent to the effect that all the heads of the Allied Delegations replied to the Russian objections to the London experts' report with impressive unanimity and that Mr. Lloyd George declared that if the Russian delegates did not reply favourably by 11 o'clock on the morning of April 15, the Genoa Conference would be terminated as far as Russian affairs were concerned.

Paris, April 15.—A semi-official statement denying that the majority of the Cabinet had decided that the French Delegation to the Genoa Conference should participate in disarmament discussion if it should be raised at Genoa, says that in the latter event the Delegation would ask that it be referred to the League of Nations, which was already dealing with the matter; alternatively, the Delegation would not participate in the debate.

SHANSI ASSEMBLY

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The Shansi Provincial Assembly reports that an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly was held on the 6th instant to transact provincial business urgently requiring attention.

THE TREMBLING HAND

A Sure Sign that Your Nerves are In Trouble, and Your General Health Low.

If your hand, your thumb, or your foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Unless something is done you may easily become the victim of neuralgia, sciatica, neurasthenia, partial paralysis, or any of the severe nervous disorders.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy therefore for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood, and enable it to carry to the starved nerves the elements they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for all nervous people, being far more valuable than any mere stimulant. Today is the best time to begin them. Any dealer can supply; or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, post free.

PICTURES TELL GRAPHIC STORY OF HUNAN FAMINE

Further graphic and heartrending pictures of the famine in Hunan are brought to Shanghai in a brief letter, accompanied by photographs of the dead who strew the countryside, transmitted from the Huchow Union Hospital of Huchow, Chekiang. The letter is from Yuanchow, Hunan, and acknowledges gratefully the receipt of funds for famine aid and adds:

"It is very bad here. It cannot have been worse in the North last year. Often I have seen five to ten lying dead together at one place of starvation. The Christians are also suffering very badly. We have opened a famine school with 48 children and another with 180 children and still there are many here on the streets begging, not to count those in the country. Daily about two to three hundred are dying in this district. Whole families are dying out."

The photographs show whole groups of corpses, some lying in the postures assumed when the victims fell from exhaustion, others piled together.

At

Reiltermans

The Store of Occasional Goods

A Genuine Silk Persian Tabriz Rug, 4½ x 8½ ft. *a Bargain*

Splendid Turkoman Takin Rug 4½ x 8½ ft. *a Bargain*

BIRD OF PARADISE PLUMES Special $75.

Diamonds ½ to 5 karats from $300. per kt.

Mammoth and Walrus Ivory Museum Collection. Some 60 pieces $1000.

URAL GEMS
Saphires, Amethysts Alexandrites, Topaz, Aquamarines, Rubies, etc.

Wardrobe Trunks Australian Make $60. to $100.

Reiltermans

PALACE HOTEL BUILDING
Telephone C. 348

C. O. C.

Compagnie Orientale De Capitalisation

(Société Anonyme Française)

Paid-up Capital: Mex. $100,000.00

Head Office: No. 2 North Soochow Road, Shanghai

Result of the Twenty-third Monthly Drawing of Premium Bonds of $2,500.00 held on the 15th April, 1922

The above Company gives notice that in accordance with the terms of issue, the Bonds numbered as under, drew prizes at the Twenty-third Monthly Drawing held on the 15th April, 1922, at the Company's Offices, No. 2 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. **Zung Tse Zing, Dao Zou Gee,** A. Beun, Managing Director, M. de Caters, V. Gensburger, N. T. Yang, Directors, Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee, Auditors, and **225** other Bondholders. The prizes drawn represent a value of over **$96,33.00** being 25% of **$38,532.00** the premia paid on **3211** Bonds for the month of April, 1922, plus allowance for prizes drawn by Bonds with the winning terminal number. Payments in respect of the above prizes will be made on and after the 18th April, 1922, at the Company's Offices, No. 2 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

BOND NO.	AMOUNT OF PRIZE
3159	$2,500.00
413	$1,600.00
3060	$1,000.00
1683	$ 500.00
2273	$ 120.00
2033	$ 61.00

AND ALL BONDS having numbers ending with the figure **6** are DRAWN BONDS and entitled to a prize of $12.00 each.

Easter Heralds the Birth of Spring

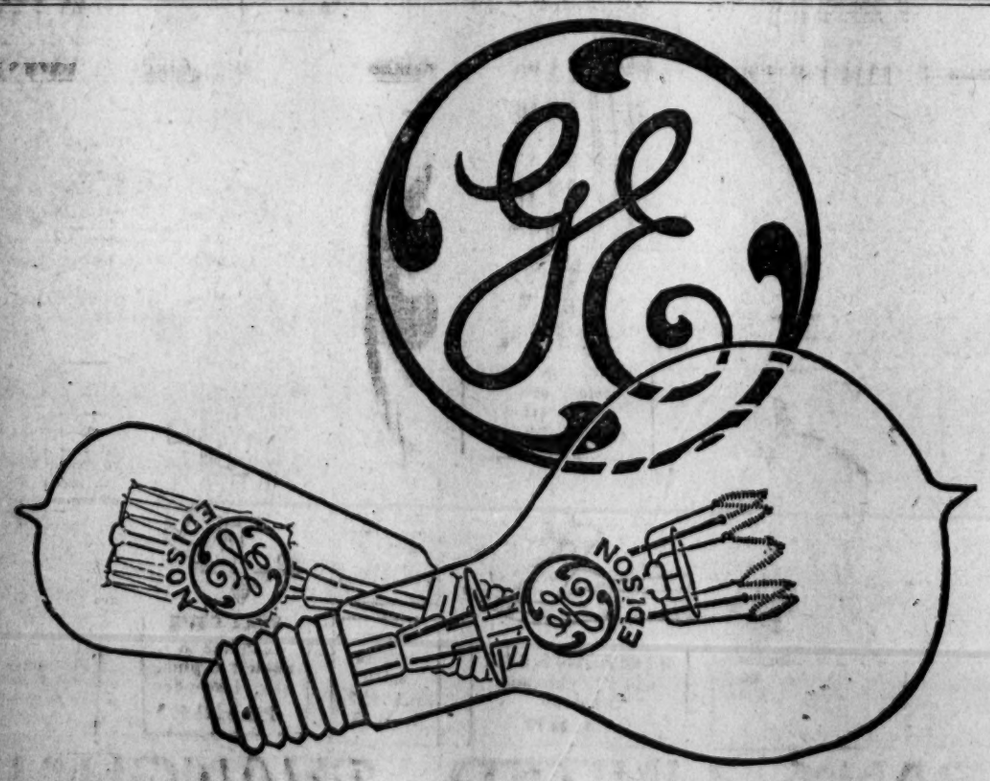
It is the Season when all Nature puts on her new dress and when humans wisely follow her example.

For Spring wear we can offer the Choicest Selection of Silks, Satins, Pongees, Crepes, Gauzes, Laces and Embroideries to be found anywhere in the Far East.

LAOU KIU CHWANG

THE BIG SILK SHOP
IN NANKING ROAD

ESTABLISHED 1857



G-E EDISON LAMPS

For Sale at Electrical Dealers Distributors—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

NANKING HEARS WORLD-CHRISTIAN CONFAB SPEAKERS

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, April 15.—The "International Team for Nanking" from the World's Student Christian Federation Conference, which ended its sessions in Peking last Saturday, arrived in Nanking yesterday and its distinguished speakers are being heard in the schools here today and tomorrow.

The team for Shanghai will arrive there on the evening of the 21st and will be headed by Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the general committee of the conference.

The speakers that addressed the various schools in this city today are: Dr. Jean Monnier (France), Professor of Strasburg and Honorary President, Strasburg Student Christian Association; Mr. A. A. Paul (India), General Secretary for India, Burma and Ceylon of the Students Christian Association; Dr. W. J. King (U. S. A.), professor of the Gammon Theological Seminary and member of the field Council for colored colleges and Students' Young Men's Christian Associations and Dr. George Michaelis (Germany), chairman of the Executive Committee German Students Christain Alliance, who will be guest of President and Mrs. Bowen of the University of Nanking. Dr. Michaelis was food distributor in war time.

Tomorrow the following will be heard in the local schools: Mr. M. Kimura (Japan), student in Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe and Industrial secretary of the Osaka City Y. M. C. A.; Mr. A. M. K. Cumarasway (Ceylon), vice-principal of the Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon and Mr. A. N. Shaw (India), Member of the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation.

B.-P. Boy Scouts' Church Parade

All troops will fall in on the Bund in front of the Yangtsze Insurance Building on Sunday, April 23, at 10 a.m. for attendance at the service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The parade will be inspected before leaving the Bund.

After the service troops will march to the Bund where they will be dismissed.

Troops will fall in the following order:

Public School Troop.
American School Troop.
Thos. Hanbury School Troop.
Cathedral School Troop.
French School Troop.
Jewish School Troop.

The last named will dismiss outside of the Cathedral before the service.

Scouts will not carry staves and will wear sleeves down. Troop Flags will be carried. Officers will wear shorts.

In the event of rain troops will parade in the Cathedral Compound at 10 a.m.

F. C. Millington,
Asst. District Commissioner.

NOTICE

Prof. I. K. Seto and Madam Fumi Seto, expert Japanese masseurs beg to announce that they have removed to Woochang Road, Shiu Kong Lee, F57. Give treatment at the above address or your residence. Telephone N. 3253.

Dr. Alexander Rosemberg, M. D.
University of Montpellier
22 Chaoufoong Road
Consultation hours
from 1 to 3
and by appointment
Tel. North 737.
41844

The Small Investors' Company

WE ARE BUYERS FOR CASH OF RUBBER SHARES AND Shanghai Municipal Debentures

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DOUGLAS FLEMING
Manager
8 A Peking Road, Shanghai.
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Teleg. 'SAFEINVEST' Shanghai.

Today's Concert

The Municipal Orchestra gives its twenty-eighth concert of the symphony season at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon and will repeat the performance on Tuesday evening at 9:15 p.m. The soloist is Mr. T. Percu (flute) and the program is as follows:

1.—Suite "Namouna" Lalo
(a) Prelude
(b) Serenade
(c) Fete Foraine
2.—Romance for Flute and Orchestra Saint-Saens
3.—Two Movements from the "Country Wedding" Symphony Goldmark
(a) In the Garden
(c) Dance
4.—Three Symphonic Sketches P. Brunelli
(a) In Memoriam
(b) Canzone
(c) Dance
5.—Overture "Le Baruffe Chiozotte" Sinigaglia

A. Foa: Conductor in Charge.

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Large Stocks Carried
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Sample and Price List sent on request
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130 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
'Phone C. 7134.
47216

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Fred. Reiss
(Specialist in skin and venereal diseases)
Consulting Rooms
at
4 EZRA BUILDINGS
Office Hours: 12-1 and 4-6
Tel. C. 6018
46647

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
(Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases)
has recommenced practice
at
11B NANKING ROAD
(Chinese-American Bank Building)
Tel. C. 6980
Office Hours: 11-1 and 4-6
Residence: Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 606
46171

HAND MADE FILET LACE

WHEN you are here to look for filet-lace connections, call on or write to us.

South China Products Co.,
Wholesale Filet-Lace Merchants.
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47224

TO LET

Apartment of 3 rooms with a small balcony facing the sea, furnished with or without board. Apply to Mr. Bushner, 40 Ryojun Machi, Tsingtau.
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Dr. Guido Piazza, M.D.
GRAZ-PADOVA UNIVERSITIES
(late assistant to Prof. MATZENAUER).
SPECIALIST in internal, skin and venereal diseases. Surgery. Latest treatments of syphilis. Chemical and microscopical analysis. Consulting hours 10 a.m. to 12 and 2-5 p.m. 3 Ezra Road, 4th floor, Telephone C. 6735. 45387

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
German University (Berlin)
Diagnostic cabinet for Urinary diseases.
Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, kidney and bladder diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment. Ultra—violet rays and electrical treatments. Analysis of blood and urine.
Consulting hours (daily, except Sunday): From 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (or by special appointment). Telephone C. 434. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building, 3rd Floor, (opposite Hotel Kalee).
44693

ZIMBALIST GIVES TWO CONCERTS HERE THIS WEEK

World Famous Violinist To Appear At Town Hall April 20 And 22

Great interest is being evinced by the music loving section of the community in connection with the impending visit of Efrem Zimbalist, world famous violinist who is to appear in two concerts at the Town Hall this week.

Zimbalist is due to arrive in Shanghai by the steamer Keystone State on Tuesday and his first appearance here will be on Thursday evening. The second performance will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday night.

Details of the program will be announced as soon as the famous violinist arrives.

The Highest Choice

On Newly Arrived
GOODS

Sewing Machine & Accessories
Durham-Duplex Safety Razor
Kosmos Dress Fastener
Keyless Padlock
Round Belting
Check Protector
Kerosene Fan
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Metal Polish
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The New Speedy Stitcher
Brass Pins
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etc., etc., etc.
Wholesale & Retail
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Rds.
Telephone C. 839.

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(5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.
95 Szechuen Road.
Phone C. 6740 & 7140.
Cable Address. "KEARBISH."

International Savings Society

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the next drawing of the International Savings Society Premium Bonds will be held at the Head Office on Tuesday, the 18th April, 1922, on account of the Easter Holidays.

URGENT

As soon as you have made your first payment you acquire the right to participate in the monthly drawing and to receive amounts your numbers may draw.

On the 18th April, 1922, you may draw

$12,500.—or more

If you subscribe for a bond before noon on the 18th you participate in this drawing.

WARNING

All bonds issued participate in the monthly drawing. Reimbursements drawn by bonds on which premiums are not paid up to-date are forfeited in strict accordance with the last paragraph of Art. II of the Society's regulations.

International Savings Society
7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
SHANGHAI

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES
American Oriental Bank Build.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 79

For Growing Children

The "ALLENBURY'S" MILK-COCOA is a beverage of inestimable value to delicate and growing children. Let them have a cup before retiring to rest, when it is found to promote refreshing sleep.

Sample on request
ALLEN & HANBURYS, LD.,
Shanghai.

Dr. I. KURAHARA, M. D.
(Formerly member of the Kitasato Institute of Tokio).
No. 21A Haining Road (near Victoria Theatre). Tel. N. 2279.
Skin, venereal and internal diseases, the treatment of X-Ray and Diathermy.
Bacteriological and Serumtherapy Laboratory now opened.
Blood tests by the genuine Wassermann's reaction.
Home consultations will be attended to in the evening.
Office hours: 8-13 a.m. and 3-4 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
60 Cents

OFFICES TO LET

NEWLY built offices in Central district to let, moderate rent, Apply Ming Wha Bank, 423 Ningpo Road.
47680 A 18

OFFICES in China Press Building No. 37B Canton Road, to let from May 1. Moderate rental. Apply at No. 41 Canton Road or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.
47673 A 18

OFFICES for rent in modern building. Central location. Moderate rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 712, THE CHINA PRESS.
4732?

SUMMER RESORTS

PEITAIHO, Lan Shih Shan summer resort. First class board and lodging reasonable terms. For further particulars apply Henry W. Krippendorf, 14 Chekiang Road Tientsin.
47526 M 7

HOUSES FOR SALE

TO LET or for sale, 17 Route Pottier, excellent residence, hardwood finish, sanitary flushing, or will sell Tls. 5,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage. Open for inspection. Apply J. T. Hammond 5 Jinkee Road.
47713 A 18

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Pure Fresh Milk
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Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
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Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6.
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21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
29654

NOTICE

THE Shanghai New Tutorial Classes for English, Mathematics, Book-keeping, etc., are now located at 9 Hankow Road (Apartment 14): For terms, etc., apply (by appointment) Mr. K. D. Mistry, B.A. 47363

TSINGTAO
1922
SEASON
The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 20 rooms, a large dining room with varandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.
Tel. Addr: MONCHEN.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, situated in the French town, Rue Lafayette, near the French Park, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 1 sitting room, 1 dining room, 1 study, 2 bathrooms, hot and cold water installation, sanitary flushing, garage and servants' quarters on the ground floor, for immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 125.00 per month. For further particulars, apply to Box 1151, THE CHINA PRESS. 47748

TO LET, from May 1st, a nicely furnished house in French Concession. Apply to Box 1143, THE CHINA PRESS. 47738 A. 16

TO LET, from May 1st, a fine large roomed house, unfurnished, except with all fixtures. Apply to Box 1144, THE CHINA PRESS. 47738 A. 16

MODERN house to let. Tennis court, flush water closet, and garage. Western district. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS. 47245

CHEAP. To sublet for the cost of furniture a house containing 8 rooms. Apply to Box 1125, THE CHINA PRESS. 47698

TO LET, six roomed house, Western district, furniture to be taken over at low cost, rent within reason. Reply to Box 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 47721 A.18

TO LET immediately, for three months or more, a detached comfortably furnished house, situated in French Concession, Avenue Haig, seven rooms, tennis ground, garden and garage. Price Tls. 250 monthly, including taxes and water. Address to Box No. 1077, THE CHINA PRESS. 47616 A 16

NEW residences to let in Western district, with tennis court or garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation June. Terms moderate. Please apply to the Shanghai Trust Company, No. 9 Ningpo Road. 47533 M 7

TO LET, in part or whole, house of twelve rooms, besides kitchen and servants' quarters, on Kehlin Hill, facing the picturesque West Lake, Hangchow. Apply Dr. Chen Tso, 2 Fuloong, Hangchow. 47487 M 5

LOST AND FOUND

LOST between Astor House and Cerutti's on Wednesday evening one platinum bar pin with solitare. Suitable reward. Apply to Box 1133, THE CHINA PRESS. 47718 A.18

ROOMS WANTED

TWO British journalists want big room, verandah, bath, with board. Private tennis lawn necessary. Apply Box 1046, THE CHINA PRESS. 47700 A 16

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by single gentleman furnished two room apartment with kitchen and modern bath. Apply to Box 1149, THE CHINA PRESS. 47746 A. 16

PROFESSIONAL

LADY, (British), Western district, gives private dancing lessons absolutely individual instruction. Terms moderate. Proficiency guaranteed in six lessons. Apply to Box 1123, THE CHINA PRESS. 47696

VIOLIN lessons, given by Mr. W. Wegman, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe. 47728 A. 19

LEARN to play Mah-Jongg the popular Chinese game. Taught the correct Chinese way in three lessons. Tel. W. 2437. 47607

FOREIGN lady teacher is willing accept pupils for studying the German language. Apply 248, Avenue Joffre. 47521

ENGLISH ladies give lessons, English, shorthand, typewriting and music. Miss Ryan, 3A Wongkashaw Gardens. W. 2779. 46239

COMPETENT music teacher (lady) is willing to give piano lessons. Excellent references from residential pupils. Terms: Eight dollars for month. 307H Avenue Joffre. 47714 A 18

LATEST steps in fox trot and waltz. Individual lessons only. Beginners taught thoroughly and quickly by experienced American lady. Tel. W. 2437. 47609

GERMAN shorthand and German lessons given by experienced teacher. For particulars apply to Box 1103, THE CHINA PRESS. 47666 A 15

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG foreigner with good references, offers his services in looking after home in absence of master on leave, in exchange for meals. Replies to Kasimiroff, 573 Nanking Road. 47749 A 16

AMERICAN mining engineer 23 years practical experience in coal and almost all important minerals wishes position. Address Box No. 1147, THE CHINA PRESS. 47743 A. 22

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200. 47321

CHINESE chemist experienced in analysis of egg products, oils, minerals, etc. and research work, desires position 4 hours a day. Moderate salary expected. Reply to Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS. 47682 A 18

USED CARS

FORD touring spare wheel, 2 spare tyres, speedometer, 450 Taels. Call West 684 Tuesday only. Bargain. 47733 A. 16

FOR SALE. Willys-Knight limousine. American make body. 7-seater, nearly new. Apply to Box 1132, THE CHINA PRESS. 47712 A 18

FORD two-seater with special body, just built. New tires and car just completely overhauled. Address Box No. 1139, THE CHINA PRESS. 47729 A 18

FOR SALE, six cylinder Buick, guaranteed first class condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 47721 A.18

FOR SALE. New Dodge 3 passenger car offered for quick sale. Owner driven. Under garage guarantee. Any reasonable cash offer accepted. Address Box No. 1126, THE CHINA PRESS. 47704 A 16

FOR SALE six cyclinder Oldsmobile, excellent condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1127, THE CHINA PRESS. 47706 A 16

FOR SALE. Used Templar roadster done six thousand miles, in perfect order, owner going home. Reply to Box 1121, THE CHINA PRESS. 47694 A 16

FOR SALE. Chevrolet 5 passenger touring car. Used three months. Always owner driven. Price Taels 1000. Apply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 47665 A 18

FOR SALE. Austin-20 Roadster. Just repainted and varnished. In perfect condition as new. Fitted with best English made body by Regent Carriage Co. London. Original cost of car Tls. 6250. Will sell for Tls. 3500. Address to Box No. 1070, THE CHINA PRESS. 47582

GODOWNS, TO LET

FROM 2,000 to 8,000 square feet floor space, suitable for manufacturing or godown. Long or short lease. For particulars, address Box No. 1152, THE CHINA PRESS. 47751 A. 22

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chinese stenographer with some knowledge of general office work. Apply stating experience and references and salary desired to Box 1141, THE CHINA PRESS. 47731 A 16

WANTED experienced stenographer, perferably American, for established American Manufacturing Company in Western district. Reply stating full particulars as to past experience and salary expected to Box 1134, THE CHINA PRESS. 47719 A.18

WANTED. Chinese manager for metal department. An experienced responsible man, must know the local and interior market conditions and financially able to guarantee the business of the department. Address Box No. 1120, THE CHINA PRESS. 47692 A.16

WANTED by a British firm a No. 1 Outside Piece Goods Shroff, salary and good commission, also a No. 1 Sundry Shroff on same terms, must speak English, state experience and references in first instance in writing to A. G. care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road. 47693 A.16

ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence. Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET
One small attic room with full board. Please apply 14 Quinsan Gardens. Tel. N. 482.

TO LET with board, in Western district, large well furnished room, with closed in verandah and private bathroom. All modern comforts, tennis court, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 880, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883
45358

COMFORTABLY furnished room with private bath in Central district. Apply to Box 1150, THE CHINA PRESS. 47746 A. 16

TWO nice rooms to be had with a married couple in French Concession, two rooms, verandah and bathroom, with full board. Or one large room, etc. with breakfast, or full board. Married couple, girls, or bachelors. Apply to Box 1145, THE CHINA PRESS. 47738 A. 16

TO LET, in private family, furnished room, suitable for one or two bachelors. Telephone. Use of tennis court by arrangement. Apply to Box 1146, THE CHINA PRESS. 47741 A. 19

TO LET nice furnished room with verandah and bathroom. Also small room with breakfast if desired. Range Road 58. 47407

VERY desirable room with exceptionally good adjoining private bath, full board, good location, close in. Suitable for one or two, or will cater to trancient. Phone W 2243. 47722 A.18

TO LET, two bedrooms, suitable for 3 bachelors, furnished, bathroom and kitchen, and tennis lawn, for 5 months only. Apply between 4 to 6 p.m. at 190, Bubbling Well Road. 47702 A 16

TO LET, in French Pension de famille nice room with bath. Reasonable price, first class cooking. Phone West 3125. Route Vallon 127. 47690 A 20

18 QUINSAN GARDENS. Two-room, furnished, newly decorated apartment, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or couple with child. Kitchen strictly under foreign management, exceptional table-board, and service. District quiet, walking distance from Astor, and near Apollo and Victoria Theatres. House absolutely free from mosquitoes. Special rates to permanent guests Telephone North 844. 47664 A. 16

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well-furnished room with private bath room attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or 'Phone West 805. 47626, A 16

TO LET, large comfortably furnished rooms, private bathroom attached, good board and attendance. Separate tables if desired. Tennis. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS. 47643 A 16

TO LET with board, large front room, bathroom attached, suitable two persons, good district close to trams and theatres. Good cuisine under American supervision. British and Americans only need apply 42 Boone Road. 47622 A 16

COMFORTABLE home for married couple, quiet neighbourhood, good table, moderate charge. Also single room. Near tram. Telephone. Apply 59E Range Road. 47586 A 18

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER REPAIRS
under supervision of a foreign expert. Special terms on yearly contract. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
TYPEWRITER HIRE
45946 M.14

TO LET. One stable, suitable one pony. Wayside district. Apply to Box 1124, THE CHINA PRESS. 47697 A 16

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER Woldemar Rumberg offers his services. Five dollars charged for each service. Considerable discount for yearly basis. Phone C. 599, Avenue Joffre 248. 47435

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WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone North 295. 47323

YOUR dollar brings big value when invested in "Utopia" Knitting Wool. Oriental Sales Co., 79 Range Road.

TYPEWRITER WANTED, second-hand but in good order. Royal preferred. Reply to Box 1148, THE CHINA PRESS. 47745 A. 16

FOR SALE. A richsha with new tires, just painted. Apply 1 to 5, No. 25 Whangpoo Road. 47747 A. 19

EGGS for hatching from imported stock. White leghorns 3.00 Rhode Island Reds 5.00 per sitting. Incubator wanted. State make, price etc. to Box No. 1100, THE CHINA PRESS. 47727 A 16

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. 47320

MAH-JONGG RULES: Original, Copyrighted Rules in English, "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorised) included. Price $.50 per copy. TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, 83 Szechuen Road. 47322

FOR SALE, Knabe piano player with rolls, in very good condition, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 47721 A.18

I buy, sell and accept on commission ladies' and gentlemen's new and used clothing, table and bedroom linen, at your home or at my store. Also offer at low price Italian and German strings, notes and other small equipment for strined instruments. F. Ponomoroff, 921 East Broadway. 47287

WANTED. TO lease or buy in Avenue Edward VII a piece of land about 2 mow, or would consider offer of any suitable building or one in course of construction. Apply to Box 1092, THE CHINA PRESS. 47647

ELECTRIC massage vibrator. Hamilton-beach motor. Guaranteed perfect condition, and Adjusted to local current. Price $50.00. Phone North 844. 47676 A 16

HOUSE BOATS FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE: Comfortable house boats, well found in every respect. For particulars please apply by letter to 10, Chusan Road. 45674 M 8

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED office 2-3 rooms in Central district. Apply to Box 1118, THE CHINA PRESS. 47688 A16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office ground floor at 14 Canton Road, 1,500 square feet. Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee Road. 47713 A 18

TO LET bright spacious office rooms, facing South. Rent very reasonable. Address to Box No. 1090, THE CHINA PRESS. 47645 A 19

TWO large office rooms, Central district, for immediate occupation, to let. Furniture can be taken over, if desired. Reply to Box 1084, THE CHINA PRESS. 47636 A 18

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, in private family, unfurnished flat of two rooms with bath. Apply 111A, North Szechuen Road, opposite Union Pharmacy. 47703

TO LET, a well furnished 3-roomed flat, large verandahs, modern conveniences, full board. Apply 650 Rue l'Observatoire (corner Avenue Dubail). 10 to 2, 5 to 9. 47418

TO LET pretty apartment with kitchen or rooms, nicely furnished, all comforts. 636 Rue de l'Observatoire, near French Park. 47699 A 20

TO LET, a flat of two rooms partly furnished on Range Road. Apply to Box 1128, THE CHINA PRESS. 47707 A 16

A flat of two or four well furnished rooms to let with full board served privately. Excellent cuisine. All modern conveniences. 192A Bubbling Well Road. 47629 A 16

JAPANESE KEEP ECONOMIC HOLD ON SHANTUNG

More Than 30,000 In Province, With Only Few Whites

(Chung Mei Service)

Tsinan, April 14.—Japanese are not leaving Shantung and the transfer of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway is expected to make little difference in the economic life of the province. Reports that Japanese business men were leaving the country doubtless grew out of the fact that some few have been leaving because of general business depression particularly affecting Japanese interests in Shantung. There is no doubt that Japanese business will suffer to some extent upon the assumption of the control of the railway by the Chinese but the best informed Japanese opinion is to the effect that this can be minimised and will not seriously hurt trade, certainly not to the extent of driving the Japanese from the province. Japanese officials stated this in interviews showing that the control of various interests in Shantung insured continuing profit for Japan.

According to the latest Japanese census there are now in Shantung some 30,346 Japanese, an increase of 4,625 over the figures of the previous year. Of these 23,182 are in Tsingtao, 603 in Litsun, and 6,562 in the railway zone. A decrease of 287, from 678 to 391, is noted in the number of Europeans resident in Tsingtao in 1920 and 1921. The vast majority of these Japanese will remain in the province and carry on the various enterprises in which they are engaged. Their economic hold on Shantung is well established and profitable, and according to American opinion the theory advanced at the time of the negotiations for the transfer, that Japan was but returning an empty shell of which the kernel in the form of economic control had been retained, is very true.

Among the important industries which Japan controls is the egg industry, exporting to Japan some 4,000 million eggs a year. Until recently egg powder was made and sent to America but due to the loss of markets both there and subsequently in Europe, this business has shut down. The biggest flour mills in Shantung are owned by the Japanese and a tremendous business is done along this line. The manufacture of hair nets, paper, matches, and other commodities are also engaged in by the Japanese and their drug stores have become a very important trade. Exporting of canned meat, chicken and beef, is another industry. Cattle are brought from Honan by the Chinese peasants, used as beasts of burden on their farms, and fattened. Sold to the Japanese they are slaughtered and the beef canned, big shipments being sent to Manila for consumption by the American soldiers stationed in the Philippines. Large numbers of Japanese are engaged in banking, both the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Chosen Bank having important branches in Tsinan together with the comparatively newly organised Tsinan Bank.

Victims Of Blast Get War Honors

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—The funeral of the eleven victims of the explosion at Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, took place yesterday.

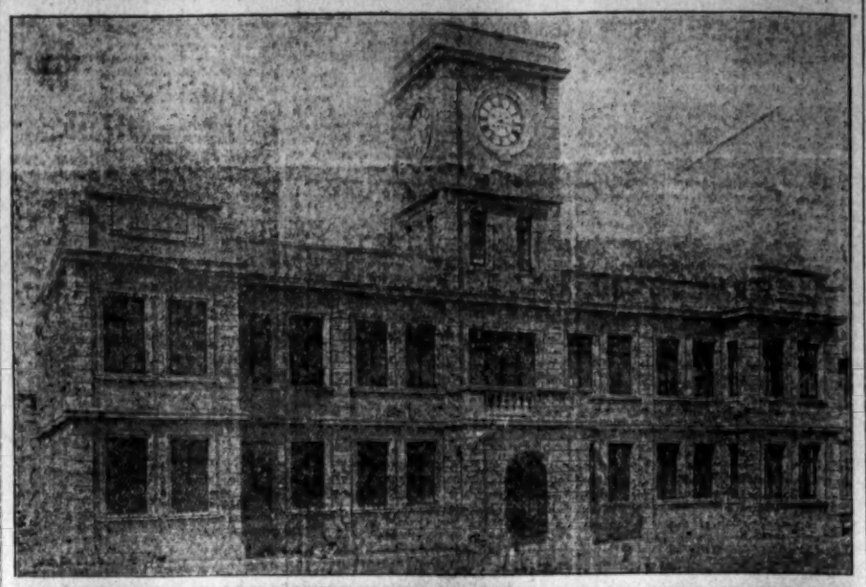
General Le Rond, the French High Commissioner, pinned Croix de Guerre and the Upper Silesian medal on the coffins, which he saluted in the name of the Inter-Allied Government.

Schurman Party Completes Tour

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The American Minister, Dr. Schurman, with Mrs. Schurman, Miss Schurman and their guest, Miss Cushman, and Mr. P. R. Josselyn are expected to arrive in Peking on Saturday morning.

Shanghai's New Tls. 2,800,000 Cotton Mill



Two views of the new Great China Cotton Mill which was formally dedicated last Friday. Above, the Administration Building. Below, the spinning room.

The Great China Cotton Mill, which held its formal opening last Friday, is one of the best organised mills in all China. It was promoted in 1919 by Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and managing director of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and Mr. E. R. Yin, a Harvard graduate.

The new mill property is situated on the north bank of the Wan Tsao Pang Creek, and covers 149,811 mow of land. A few hundred yards away are the Whangpoo River and the Wan Tsao Pang Railway Station, making the location admirable as far as transporation is concerned.

The authorised capital of the company is Taels 2,000,000. Last year, the company purchased 11,000 spindles of American manufacture, with accessories, in addition to the 35,000 spindles of English manufacture already purchased. The present property of the company, including machinery, buildings, power plant, etc., represents an investment of Taels 2,800,000, an average of Taels 600,000 per 10,000 spindles. This cost is considered the cheapest among all of the newly established cotton mills in China.

The organisation of the company is simple and efficient. Under the general manager and the assistant general manager are the general office and three departments, Spinning, Electricity and Construction. The general office is subdivided into sections, such as correspondence, business accounting, store, warehouse, etc. Each department is headed with an expert, under whom are clerks and foremen. At the close of every day, reports are made by the clerks and foremen to their respective department heads, who in turn submit reports to the general manager and the assistant general manager. With this detailed information at hand, the managers can tell at a glance the working of the mill, the production, etc., and thus can shape their business policy accordingly.

A separate office is established in Shanghai, which buys cotton, sells yarn, and also keeps the important books of the company.

The mill produces yarns of 10 counts to 40 counts. With the most up-to-date machinery and modern appliances, operated by experienced hands, the result is a product excellent both in quality and appearance. This can well be testified by the fact that the yarn is welcomed by consumers and is enjoying a high market price.

The main mill, godown and power plant are two storied buildings of modern design in reinforced concrete, fireproof construction. The main mill is 120 feet wide and 700 feet long and is well lighted with steel sash. The shop and office buildings are of modern design, built of brick and wood. The dormitory and lodging houses are Chinese style, built of brick and wood. The kitchen and dining room are Chinese style, built of bamboo and plaster. Special attention has also been paid to building roads, drive-ways, fences, drainage, etc., thereby enhancing the value and appearance of the mill.

The mill is equipped with 45,000 spindles spinning machinery. With the exception of 11,000 spindles of American manufacture, Saco Lowell make, they are of English design made by Messrs. Brookers and Dovey and Co. The machinery is run by electricity generated by two 1,000 K. W. turbo alternators, one of German make and one of English make. The power plant consists of four Babcock and Wilcox boilers.

The mill employs about 2,000 laborers. Three-fourths of them are women workers. An employes' club was organised for the welfare of employes. A special reading room has been assigned to the club, in which are placed periodicals, commercial and industrial journals and all kinds of newspapers. Football teams, basketball teams, tennis teams, boxing teams, etc., have been organised. A weekly meeting is held at which employees are present and during which moving pictures and lectures are given.

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Mr. Harrison Writes On Philippines Independence

"Seven Years Of Labor Against Nefarious Designs Of Imperialists"

By Willis Fletcher Johnson, in the New York Tribune

The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence. By Francis Burton Harrison. Illustrated. Published by the Century Company. $3.

The former Governor General of the Philippines, who owed his place to the machinations of the chief Filipino agitator for secession from the United States, gratefully dedicates his book to his official creator and gives an accounting of the stewardship in which he indefatigably endeavored to make good his unwritten commission. It was of course highly commendable that he was thus true to the trust which Mr. Quezon had reposed in him, even though it involved urging the United States to break its faith and repudiate its own treaty, and it is preeminently fitting that he should, in now putting the formal and literary seal upon his pious endeavors, identify himself or his administration with the cornerstone of Philippine independence.

In so doing Mr. Harrison not merely gives a detailed and interesting account of his seven years' administration but also makes some incursions into antecedent history and into political argument, in which he is scarcely as happy or convincing as he is in pure narrative. It is difficult to understand why he should revamp—though without venturing to affirm it—the rancid falsehood about Dewey's promise to Aguinaldo of Philippine independence. Of course, such a promise, had it been made, would have been vain, as Aguinaldo would have known, since Dewey had not the slightest authority to make it. But the fact of history is that when the Tagal leader came back from the exile into which he had been bribed by Spanish gold to go, Dewey declined to make any compact with him or to make any promise to him, and that later, when Aguinaldo organised his "Filipino Republic," Dewey and General Merritt after him, uniformly and explicitly refused to give him any recognition.

That "Filipino Republic" Mr. Harrison appears to regard as having been a genuine and effective system of self-government, which we should have recognised as a sovereign power. But, he says, we overthrew it by force of arms "and established there an autocratic government of our own"; which, of course, was a very wicked thing, and something which we ought to undo, since "there is no room in the United States Constitution for colonies." Passing by, in sheer despair, that amazing version of what happened in 1898-'99, I cannot help wondering if Mr. Harrison, as a good Democrat, has familiarised himself with the history of our "autocratic government" in Louisiana and Florida under those famous Democratic administrators, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson; and with the interpretation of the Constitution which then widely prevailed, that the only way in which we could hold newly-acquired territory was in a Colonial status. That interpretation was doubtless wrong; but memory of it rather takes the edge off the imputation that "imperialism" and "Colonial policy" were new-fangled devices of the McKinley Administration. Why, to recall Ike Bromley's words about John Logan, Thomas Jefferson was "the Head Center, the Hub, the Main Spring, Mogul and Mugwump" of what Mr. Harrison deplores as American "imperialism."

Mr. Harrison dates his book from Scotland; wherefore he is doubtless in touch with British sentiment and perhaps sources of information. But I wish that he had given us chapter and verse of the foundation of his belief that "the British government urged our own to keep the Philippines, so that the islands should not pass into the hands of her (Britain's) rivals." Such urging must manifestly have been at some time between August 12, 1898, when the peace protocol was concluded, and December 10 following, when the treaty with Spain was signed, making the Philippines absolutely American property. Indeed, it must have been before the middle of September, because as I personally happen to know it was explicitly understood between the President and at least one of the American commissioners, before the latter sailed for Paris, that no terms short of complete and perpetual cession of the Philippines to us would be accepted by this country.

If Mr. Harrison's belief concerning the British attitude were correct, however, certainly that country could not be among those which, to his horror and great grief, have "doubts of our good faith" because of our retention of the islands; doubts which, he tells us, "President Wilson encountered in the chancelleries of Europe." It might, however, explain his somewhat patronising fleer at Cromer, Curzon, Kitchener and Milner as "a noble band" to whom "democracy is an odious necessity." Seeing that in the treaty of Paris we acquired the Philippines as an absolute and perpetual possession, and that all European governments understood that fact and shaped their policies accordingly, it might be argued, more plausibly than Mr. Harrison makes some of his points, that those "doubts of our good faith" arose from knowledge that President Wilson was urging a policy of scuttling from the islands and welshing out of the obligations which we assumed in December, 1898.

Students of history—a science for which, by the way, Mr. Harrison seems to cherish a contempt which I would commend to the scholarly attention of David Hirshfield—will be amused at the naive assertion that "the rise of modern nationality dates from the fifteenth century; a man today is no longer a citizen of the world, but a national of some country whose flag often means more to him than his life or his property"—surely a most shocking state of affairs; Moreover, "the spirit of nationality, growing during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, finally led to a collision in the World War, which threatened the security of all." In the words of Hosea Biglow:

"My, ain't it terrible? Wut shall we du?"

Tolstoy must indeed have been right when he denounced patriotism as the greatest of all crimes. Yet, are we moderns indeed the only or the greatest of all sinners? I have some recollection of reading that the Greeks, twenty-five centuries ago, had a tolerably well developed spirit of nationality, that the ancient Hebrews were intensely nationalistic, and that "Civis Romanus sum" was a boast not unknown in and long before the days of the Caesars. And instead of nationality being the cause of the World War, it seems to me that that infernal conflict was begun with the purpose of breaking down nationality and subverting it to a world-wide dominion. But perhaps Mr. Harrison takes a different view, since he seems to look upon reports of German atrocities in Belgium as mere newspaper talk.

One more of Mr. Harrison's beliefs must be mentioned. That is, that "Japan would gladly consent to join in a guaranty of the independnce of the Philippines, or in any agreement for their neutrality." Let us get that straight. Here are these islands which we took for our own, absolutely and unconditionally, twenty-three years and more ago, and for which, internally and externally, we made ourselves, to our own citizens, to the people of the islands and to the whole world, as completely responsible as we were for the District of Columbia. And now we are to repudiate that responsibility and beg Japan to join us in a guaranty of their independence. Shades of Washington and Webster; or, in Democratic statesmanship, of Jefferson and Marcy! Has Mr. Harrison read the story of our repeated refusals to enter into any such alien entanglement in the case of Cuba and of Hawaii? And that most discreditable chapter in the whole history of our foreign relations, the story of our fatuous inveiglement into precisely such a compact in the case of Samoa?

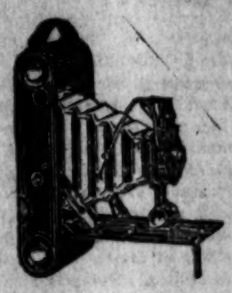
But, of course, in those cases there was no such cornerstone as Mr. Harrison has constituted in the Philippines.

'Jobless' Britain

London.—It is within the memory of most people that the wages of unemployment which used to recur every few years produced obvious poverty and striking signs of distress. The comparative freedom from the worst effects of the present unemployment is being generally remarked upon in view of the fact that the number of workers out of employment is enormously large.

There is, however, another side to the matter. Sir Leo Chiozza Money has recently given figures which show that despite unemployment the total number of persons at work in the United Kingdom is over 20,000,000. That is, there are more than two workers, on the average, per family still at work and earning wages or salary. The reason for this is the great increase in the proportion of the population which now works for gain as compared with 20 and even 10 years ago. A steady process of drawing women into various industrial and clerical occupations has taken place over the whole of that period, and this tendency was accelerated during the war.

In addition two other factors militate against the full effects of unemployment being felt. A sum of £100,000,000 per annum is being paid out by the Treasury in the form of war pensions. The benefit of this is felt by over 3,000,000 people. Then there is the fact that unemployment pay has been granted by the government to many thousands of workers.



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Science Lags In Germany

Famous Libraries Depleted And Leaders In Research Work Unable To Find Publishers For Books

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND

Berlin, March 13.—German science and all that it means to world scientific progress, is in grave danger. Leading German scientists have sent out an alarm call to their members to rally around the brilliant achievements of the past as an inspiration to strain every nerve to assure their continuation in the future.

In another ten years German scientific endeavor will be little more than a tradition if immediate steps are not taken to salvage what remains from complete destruction.

Yawning shelves in the scientific divisions of the public and private libaries, the cancellation of all foreign publications, laboratories with worn out apparatus and a lack of experimental material, botanical and zoological museums going to ruin, scientists unable to publish the results of their years of painstaking research, and the utter impossibility of providing for a coming generation of scientists to carry on the work begun by a Humbolt, a Virchow, a Koch, a von Behring, a Helmholtz and a Roentgen, are conditions which have led to the organisation of a "Society for the Preservation of German Science."

CAN'T GET BOOKS PUBLISHED

"No colors are too dark in which to paint conditions as they actually exist in German scientific circles," says Professor Schmidt-Ott, president of this society. "The entire cultural, intellectual and scientific life of Germany has been undermined by the desperate economic situation. Without the aid of science there is little hope for the reconstruction of the intellectual and economic life. There is not a phase of scientific endeavor that has not been struck a fatal blow during the eight years of a disastrous war and a still more disastrous peace.

"Scientists who have devoted the best years of their lives to research work in their particular fields, can no longer find a publisher willing to publish their books, owing to the tremendous expense and risk involved. Today a publisher in Germany demands 300,000 marks for bringing out a mathematical work, a sum which no scientist is able to pay.

"Before the war the world owed about 40 percent of the entire output of scientific publications to Germany. Not only books but scientific journals, upon which the international medical profession, mathematicians and political economists depended for information and inspiration, have ceased to be published, and German scientists on the other hand, are deprived of similar stimulation owing to the depreciation of the mark whereby a subscription to a foreign scientific journal would in many cases take the greater part of a month's salary."

LIBRARIES FAR BEHIND

These conditions are most acutely felt in the scientific libraries. In the year 1914 foreign journals to the number of 6,000 were to be found in thirty of the leading universities of Germany. Today 5,000 of these have been stricken from the list.

Formerly there was an arrangement whereby all of the larger libraries sent scientific works and journals by request to responsible persons at an expense of a few pfennig. Today the same scholars cannot even afford the increased postage necessary to bring these works to their studies. The libraries lack funds to subscribe for some of the most essential works and journals on science. Not even the hitherto well equipped Royal Library in Berlin and the former Bavarian Royal Library in Munich are in position to keep their collections up to date.

If the libraries are thus feeling the pressure of the situation, the limitations placed upon laboratories is tenfold. The equipment has been exhausted, the appartus deteriorated. Moreover, a mass of valuable material, such as measuring apparatus, metals of all kinds, platinum, zinc, copper, quicksilver, were confiscated by the military authorities, and there has been neither money nor opportunity to replace them.

Scientists whose special fields are those of anatomy, physiology, pharmaceutics, pathology and hygiene are also in despair at the hopeless outlook for new scientific research. Institutions of fundamental significance such as the Institutes for Experimental Therapeutics in Berlin and Frankfort, the Institutes for Cancer research work in Berlin, Frankfort and Heidelberg, are only able to carry on their work after the most crippled fashion.

Formerly the Berlin Pathological Institute had the reputation of being the largest in Europe, and here practically everything in the way of experimental material is lacking. The prices now asked for instruments, apparatus and material are prohibitive in view of the small funds available. For instance, all kinds of glass apparatus cost from twenty-five to thirty times as much as before the war, and the same is true of all instruments.

PRICES ALMOST PROHIBITIVE

In 1914 a pound of formalin cost 60 marks, now it costs 1,600. A first-class microscope which formerly cost 300 to 500 marks now costs from 15,000 to 20,000.

A large number of institutes devoted to the study of combatting epidemics and plagues are crippled by their inability to purchase sufficient animals for necessary experimental work. In 1914 a rabbit cost 2½ marks, today from 50 upwards; a mouse formerly could be had for 15 pfennig, and now costs 3 to 4 marks; rats have risen in price from 60 pfennig to 12 marks. Dogs are not to be had under 200 and 300 marks, and many of them twice as much, while monkeys, used for the most careful experiments, are practically prohibitive.

The medical profession is dependent upon the physicists for the invention of the apparatus with which to carry on their daily practise, but just this branch of science has suffered heavily by the rising scale of prices. A complete Roentgen (X-ray) apparatus costs at present 100,000 marks, while a single Roentgen tube costs 3,000 marks, as compared with a pre-war price of 50 marks.

Neither the physiologists nor the hygienists are in a position to carry on their work with anything approaching the pre-war exactitude or thoroughness. At the Hygienic Institute in Berlin, for instance, the scanty funds at its disposal have to be used to keep up the lecture rooms and the pedagogical side of the work, leaving nothing for research.

LABORATORIES SUFFER

The same condition obtains at the bacteriological institutes upon which the medical profession is dependent for the timely recognition of epidemical diseases. Creations of the greatest significance to the nation's life, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology, formerly maintained largely by the ex-Kaiser personally, and the large botanical and zoological institutions, formerly the best of the German scientific world, are in danger of going out of existence, as it has become practically impossible to retain the necessary force of gardeners and keepers.

Zoological research is largely dependent upon material received from the Mediterranean, but the Italian Government has not released the German zoological stations at Naples and Rovigno, confiscated during the war, and so long as these conditions continue new material can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty. But even should these stations be turned back to the German Government by the Italians, the depreciated value of the mark and the prohibitive freight tariffs would make it impossible for these institutions to make any material additions.

Before the war, rich men in the country contributed freely to scientific institutions. Art and music in Germany had for generations been under the patronage of royalty. The Government of the young German republic has so many troubles, external and domestic, that it has given little thought to science, art and music, which formerly had the patronage, inspiration and stimulus of the interest of royalty. All three of these, but especially science, are adrift. The political party leaders of the powers that be, are chiefly interested in bettering the conditions of daily life for their constituents, the people themselves do not sufficiently realise the vast importance of keeping up Germany's scientific achievements. The Versailles treaty making the appropriation of public funds all but impossible and the newly rich, with no gaudy decoration or title in sight as incentive, contribute little.

CUSTOMS VALUATION IN AMERICA

It was just 100 years ago that the measure establishing the present system of determining the value of merchandise imported into the United States was introduced in Congress, and was made a law after a few weeks of debate.

True, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, the Customs Administration Act of 1789, passed by the First Congress under the Constitution, did provide as the basis of valuation of imported merchandise the actual cost or market value "in the place or country from whence imported," just as the present law requires, but it was the under-valuations occurring under that original law which led to the revision introduced in Congress in 1822 creating the "consular invoice system, which provided that "no goods of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties and belonging to persons not residing in the United States" shall be admitted to entry in the United States "unless the invoice attached thereto shall be verified by the oath of the owner certifying its actual cost, such oath to be administered by a consul or commercial agent of the United States" in the country or port from which the merchandise is exported to the United States.

Complaints made by government officials in 1821 that the law of 1789 was being persistently violated through undervaluations by importers were quickly followed by the introduction, in 1822, of a measure requiring that persons in foreign countries exporting merchandise to the United States should attach thereto an invoice and should make oath before a consul of the United States as to the accuracy of the invoice. And this plan, which became a law in 1823, has been a characteristic of United States customs laws from that date to the present, with the exception of a comparatively brief interval, 1833-42, when a system of home valuation was established; but when Secretary of the Treasury Forward reported to Congress in 1842 that the plan had not met expectations, the new act then pending (and made a law in August, 1842), restored the 1822-23 system requiring ad valorem duties to be based on the "actual market value or wholesale price at the time when the goods were purchased in the principal markets of the country whence imported," together with certain additions of costs, charges and commissions, and this system has continued with slight modifications down to the present time.

The methods by which other countries determine the import values of the merchandise entering their ports differ greatly. A recent statement by the United States Tariff Commission indicates that in Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Argentina, Brazil and most of the English-speaking colonies, systems similar to that of the United States are used; in Belgium and France, duties are based on the valuation of the merchandise on arriving at the frontier; in the Netherlands the current price in that country at the date of arrival; and in Great Britain the price which an importer would pay for the article delivered in bond at the port of importation; while the countries which levy no "ad valorem" tariff duties accept for statistical and commercial purposes the general statements of their importers and exporters as to the value of the merchandise which they bring into or send out of the country. In the United States, which has no export duties, the records of exports are based upon the wholesale or market value of the merchandise at the port from which it leaves the country.

Under existing law, says an excellent summarisation of this subject issued by the United States Tariff Commission in 1921, the importer presents with his entry at the custom house an invoice, certified by a consular officer, with a declaration by the exporter as to correctness, showing the cost if the merchandise was purchased or the market value if it was otherwise obtained. The appraiser (at the United States Custom House) reports to the collector what he deems to be the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported, though the statement of the tariff commission adds that the consular certification of invoices provided by the legislation of 100 years ago now accomplishes little to aid the appraisement at the Custom House, since "because of lack of time and for other reasons it is not a check upon errors or frauds."

Smokers' Superstition

It has been charged that the superstition which obtains in both branches of the military service that lighting three cigarettes with one match results in the death, almost immediately, of one of the three smokers, was promulgated by the match trust. This is without foundation. It was laid in something much more serious.

During the Boer War when English soldiers were out on picket duty, it became the custom to save matches, and during the night, when patrols met, deferred smokes were indulged in. Then the match, carefully guarded from the wind, would be passed from smoker to smoker. This was what the Boers would be waiting for. The passing light gave them the range. Almost invariably one of the smokers immediately died.

Soon the military authorities, learning of the fatal incidents, traced the premise from the disastrous conclusion, and ordered a cessation of the practice. This order gave rise to the superstition.

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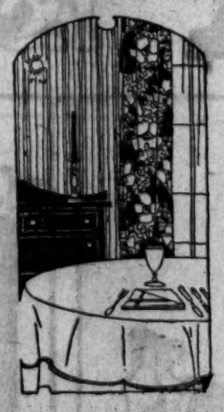

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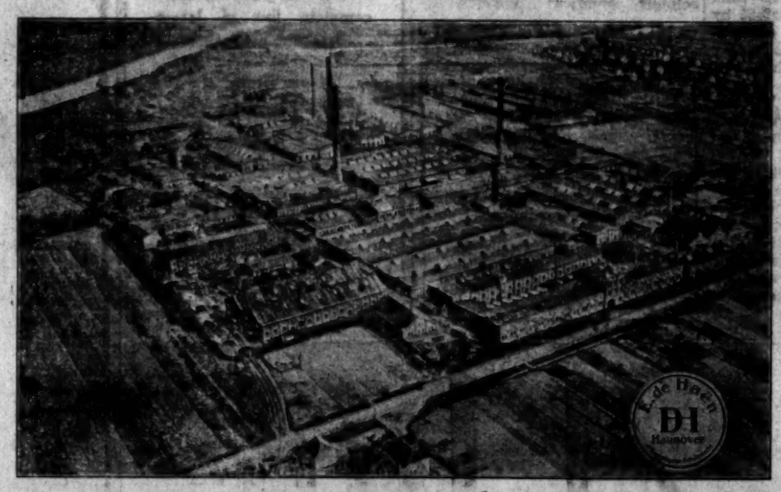

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The Talk Of New York

New York, March 10.—It soon will be time for the smuggler to be back at his post on the sidewalk near the Hudson Terminal. In winter the smuggler has some other and unkown trade, but with the coming of spring he and his bolts of English serge or Scotch tweed appear ahead of the dandelion.

Invariably the smuggler wears a sou'wester and dungarees, even in the fairest of weather. He does not say that his woolens were run in duty free. He says nothing, but looks furtively up and down Dey street as if in fear of the momentary approach of customs officers while you stare at his cloth and draw your own conclusions. How wise are you to account for the extraordinary low price of his wares?

If you inquire the origin of these goods the smuggler will stare you in the eye for a moment, then whisper huskily: "Brother, don't ask me. There they are. I need the money and you need the new suit." And his eyes add, "There was a bit of powder burned in getting that here".

Sometimes a man buys and hurries away with the cloth half concealed under his coat. Then we cynics smile. For we know the smuggler is a licensed peddler who acquired his cloth quite honestly and in the way of trade of an odd lot jobber in Spring street.

The sou'wester, the dungarees and the rest of his stage business are his window dressings.

* * *

The Yiddish, the Italian and the Greek spoken in New York's foreign quarters are replete with borrowed Americanisms and corruptions which baffle the newcomer from Europe.

Two of the most laughable are Italian-American; "temeniollo," signifying a very large schooner of beer, which Dr. Arthur Livingston says is a corruption of Tammany hall; and "nabussce," meaning the depths of despair or pessimism which had its origin in Flatbush, the district of Brooklyn in which the principal Italian cemetery is located.

The Greek immigrant flounders the moment he attempts English. In Greek "papoose" means grandfather and "mammie" grandmother, while "nai" (pronounced nay) means yes, p.m. signifies the hours before noon and the letter "n" stands for south.

Yiddish had its origin in medieval high German. It came to America so overladen with Hebrew, Russian, Polish and Hungarian words that a German no longer could understand it. Here it has adopted innumerable Americanisms. Some of them are: Skyscraper, loan shark, graft, bluffer, piker, faker, boodler, gangster, crook, guy, kike, squealer, bum, cadet, boom, bunch, pants, vest, loafer, ice box, sales lady and stoop. For objects and acts of everyday life the East Side Jews have largely substituted English for Yiddish words. Examples are: boy, chair, window, carpet, floor, dress, hat, watch, ceiling, consumption, property, trouble, bother match, change, party, birthday, picture, paper, gambler, show, kitchen, store, bedroom, mantlepiece, closet, broom, tablecloth, paint, etc.

Curious changes have been worked in other borrowed English words. Landlord is "lendler," tenant is "tenner," lounge becomes "lunch" and certificate "stiff-ticket."

* * *

Bert Williams is dead. As the world assays success he was one. He left a fortune to his wife and lived to the plaudits of the white man and the large admiration of the black. But Williams died, if not an embittered, at least a frustrated, humiliated man, a racial tragedy.

"There he was," writes the discerning Percy Hammond, "once a comic artist of the first rank, doomed for the rest of his career to an environment of song and dance, with the doors of advancement closed against him, as they were not to David Warfield and others. He could not, with success, aspire to make his genius an instrument of true achievement in the serious theater. He humbly proceeded along his antic pathway, exciting the ephemeral admiration of the knowing, and remaining in the delicate and not descriptive phraseology of the press agent, 'A distinguished colored comedian.'

"There was no indication then that Eugene O'Neill would do so well by Charles Gilpin, a negro actor, and when it was discovered that a play could be made for a colored man it was too late. His ambition and his talents both had waned.

"It was intimated above that Mr. Williams nursed this distressful circumstance as a private woe and was mute concerning it. While he did not whine, he did at times hint his mild resentment at what he termed 'An American phase.' You may be surprised to hear that Mr. Williams described the frontier between him and his audience as an 'American phase.' Yet those are the words he employed one evening in a somewhat reluctant exposition of his emotions in the matter. He talked well. Said he: 'This may sound snobbish, though it isn't; I'm not a native of the United States, but a West Indian, and I must take solace from my philosophy so long as I earn my livelihood in this country. The rebellion is all out of me; for I know that it is up to me, and that this is the only civilisation in all the world where a man's color makes a difference, other matters being regarded as equal. And you must admit that there is food for thought, not necessarily bitter, in the fact that in London I may sit in an open loge with a premier of Great Britain, and be entertained in the home of a distinguished novelist, while here in the United States, which fought the most terrible civil war in history for a certain principle, I am often treated with condescension by the man who sweeps out my dressing room or the gentleman whose duty it is to turn the spotlight on me if the stage directions so call."

It was not often that Williams unbosomed so. He was the most tractable of actors, taking the dressing rooms and travelling accommodations as they fell to him, pleased when they were good, and understanding when they were bad. In thirty years on the stage no member of his company ever voiced a word of complaint against him. Williams was born in the Bahamas, his father white, and Danish and Spanish consul, and his mother a quadroon. His stage partner, George Walker, died in 1907.

* * *

A. S. M. Hutchison's novel, "If Winter Comes," has beaten the record of Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street," the Bookman announces. Which brings to mind the fact that Lewis and Hutchison met in London last month and, to mutual embarrassment, it was revealed that Mr. Hutchison had not yet had time to read "Main Street," and Mr. Lewis still was looking forward to reading "If Winter Comes."

* * *

The reporter, walking along Second avenue, a district farther removed in spirit from silos and spring plowing than the top of Mt. Everest, stopped in his tracks at the sign, "The Jewish Farmer," over a door.

An alfalfa patch in mid-Atlantic would not have startled him more. He went in to learn the joke and learned, instead, that "The Jewish Farmer" is an actual farm monthly, the only agricultural paper in the world published in Yiddish, and that there are now sixty thousand Jewish farmers in the United States, some in every state, but most of them in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, farming more than 1 million acres. In 1900, the census reported only 280 Jewish farm families in the country.

In encouraging the Jewish immigrant to choose the land rather than the Ghetto, the publishers of the paper, the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society, perform most of the functions of a western state department of agriculture and an Aggie college combined.

* * *

The writer of sea stories whom the critics are grooming for the crown and robes of the Olympian Joseph Conrad is the first assistant on one of those white United Fruit steamers that slip into port every week with a load of bananas and ex-presidents of Central American republics, or winter tourists. His name is William McFee and his steamer is laid up at Erie Basin just now, being changed from a coal to an oil diet.

Each evening McFee journeys back to his neglected cabin, for there is no crew aboard, to spend the night away from the city's racket and to ask the shore gang boss how long he thinks it will be before the ship will be at sea again.

"How do you fellows think ashore, anyway?" he asks querously of visiting landlubbers.

His latest novel, "Command," went to his publishers recently. Every line of it was written in his cabin while off watch. As a first assistant is on duty from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. and is subject to frequent calls between times, only McFee knows when he finds time to write. By and by he will be a chief engineer and can write fiction twenty-four hours a day—or such is the chief's soft berth, as his crew sees it.

Among the passengers on McFee's ship on a voyage this winter was a wealthy Omaha couple and their two small children. McFee has the usual middle aged bachelor's interest in young children. The Omaha youngsters showed a like interest in the kindly man in a uniform. The three were romping on the boat deck after lunch one day when the outraged mother discovered them.

She dragged her young away. "Don't you know better than to hang around the help?" she demanded of them.

* * *

McClure's Magazine is back on the newsstands after a hiatus of several months, while S. S. McClure, who lost his interest in the magazine seven years ago, and, who regained control last December, rebuilt his staff.

He has begun like the McClure of old by securing the autobiography of Henry Ford for early publication. It was Ida Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln" that made McClure's first success, but the magazine world has turned over several times since the '90s.

The 65-year-old editor argues that another overturn is due—back to something like the monthly of twenty years ago. The success story, the rare roast beef for hemen, the slightly fatsander triangle story for women and all the blurb about brighter, prettier, more tasteful homes with which big circulation has been wooed these last ten years is getting pale around the gills, McClure asseverates, and the public is tiring of the old menu.

Meanwhile lookers-on will give the high spirited Scot three years and see what they shall see.

McClure isn't the only editor to scramble back recently to the eminence whence he was pushed. Norman Hapgood, long editor of Collier's Weekly, then of Harper's Weekly in its last years, who recently was reduced to the relatively obscure post of a newspaper correspondent in Washington, is doing a comeback as editor of Hearst's International.—W. W. S.

Mistletoe 'Brains'

One of the most curious illustrations of the working of intelligence in plants is offered by the mistletoe, whose sticky berry, finding lodgment on a tree branch, throws out a tiny rootlet, which tries to pierce the bark and thus obtain a foothold. If the bark is too tough, the rootlet swings the berry over to a fresh spot, and makes another trial. In this way such a berry has been known to make five jumps in two nights and three days. On one occasion a number of them were discovered by a botanist in the act of vainly journeying along a telegraph wire, trying to find places to grow.

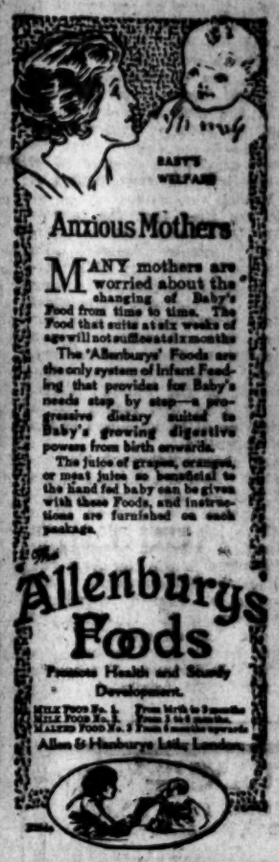
Socialists Avoid "Red" Affiliation

Chicago.—Final abandonment of the Russian Communists for the straight Socialist organisation of the Vienna International is on the preliminary agenda of the Socialist Party's annual convention in Cleveland April 29, just announced by Socialist national headquarters in Chicago.

"There is no possibility of our affiliating with Moscow, and in fact the convention may decide to hold aloof from all international organisation," Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary, said.

Formation of a Labor party along lines of the British Labor Party is another possible development of the convention, he said.

Amendment of the Socialist constitution to provide for affiliation of Socialist parties in the colonies or dependencies of the United States is on the agenda.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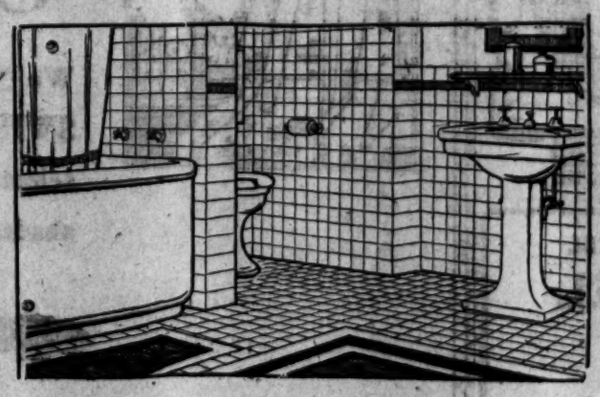

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History And The "Male Vamp"

Woman Has Never Had a Monopoly Of The Luring Business—From Solomon, And Even Before, Kings, Poets, Statesmen And Others Have Exercised Their Wiles Effectively

BY HARLOWE R. HOYT

"Alexander Smith Cochran is the original male vamp.' He pursued Mme. Walska through England and France, and used all the powers of mesmerism that a vampire employs."

So speaks Dudley Field Malone, attorney for the famous songbird, in a statement evoked as a result of divorce proceedings instituted by the famous sportsman in an effort to free himself from an alliance which, he finds, hampers his hitherto unrestricted career. Ganna Walska, so Mr. Malone avers, was forced into the marriage through occult arts—that despite she had been twice wedded and twice divorced, and should have possessed at least a smattering of knowledge of the matrimonial game.

In one respect, however, Mr. Malone is poorly advised. Alexander Smith Cochran is not the original "male vamp." History teems with him. From the days of David and Solomon to the time of Cochran—if he, too, is to be included in this class—the male vamp has been in evidence.

ALL RANKS AND CLASSES

The male vamp is not restricted as concerns rank or class. Kings and peasants; authors and artisans, dandies and pirates, extremes of all sorts make up the list. It grows, on research, to mammoth proportions. Only the high lights may be touched in brief fashion, and even then the rightful rank to be accorded various claimants cannot be definitely fixed.

Solomon, with his thousand wives and concubines, finds his counterpart under more restricted conditions governing a non-polygamous country in the twenty-four wives and forty-four children of Brigham Young. Twenty-five is the sum total of these wives, by the way, for wife No. 19 under the name of Ann Eliza Young, used for divorce in the courts of the United States and obtained a decree.

Nero deserves precedence over Henry VIII because of his methods. History recalls him for his cruelty, his persecutions of the Christians and the burning of Rome, rather than for his vampings. But his amours bristle with a ruthlessness only a tyrant could invoke. Poppaea Sabina was the wife of Otho, his boon companion, when she fell under the spell of the emperor and became his mistress. To please her, Nero killed his mother, Agrippina, and divorced Octavia and later murdered her. Not long after he murdered Poppaea in a fit of rage and proposed to Antonia, daughter of Claudius. When Antonia refused to listen to him he put her to death. After which he married Statilia Messalinia after killing her husband. All of which was crowded into little more than ten years. Nero died a suicide at the age of 31.

THE MARRYING KING

Henry VIII has gone through the centuries as the marrying king of England. He divorced Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow, when the fair form of Anne Boleyn, maid of honor, attracted him. He beheaded Anne to wed Jane Seymour, who had served in waiting upon his former wives. When Jane died, he married Anne of Cleves, and divorced her as soon as convenient to espouse Catherine Howard.

Catherine had been unfaithful—before marriage as well as afterward—and Henry, despite his own little slips, would countenance nothing of the sort in his consort. So Catherine wended her way to the block and Catherine Parr succeeded her. Henry was considering a convenient method of disposing of Catherine when death overtook him.

Passing from royalty to peasantry, we find Robert Burns. From his Ayrshire youth, Burns posed as a country Lothario. Ellison Begbie escaped him by a dispensation of Providence, but Jean Armour bore him three children before he wed her as a matter of duty. Mary Campbell—Highland Mary of his verses—died untimely. Mrs. Riddell, Ann Park, Agnes M'Lehose and serving maids and rustic belles innumerable fell under his charm. As a result of his affairs with Jean, Burns found himself hampered for life with a wife whom he deceived often and endured as a matter of punishment for indiscretions come to roost.

And not so far removed from the humble Ayrshire poet in matter of period is another poet, though one of a social caste far above the Scot Lothario—George Gordon Byron—the Lord Byron of the passionate collars and still more passionate verses.

A CHARMER IN YOUTH

When it came to affairs of the heart, Byron was old far beyond his years. His bent for the fairer sex and his ability to charm them began in his youth and continued until, while still a young man, he died of fever, battling for his beloved Greece.

Little wonder that Byron possessed the ability to win the feminine heart and hold it as he listed. His lameness won him sympathy; his poetic cast and melancholy air opened the door of love's citadel, and it required but the briefest of campaigns, for him to sweep triumphantly to his desired end.

The most remarkable thing about his early years was his extraordinary attachments. They were precocious beyond all understanding. In Aberdeenshire, in his eighth year, he formed a violent attachment for Mary Duff. She was the first of his list of loves. His cousin, Margaret Parker, was his next idol.

The first real passion of his growing manhood was expressed—though unsuccessfully—toward Mary Chaworth. There was a romance to delight the instincts of a poet, and Byron played to it with all the fire and fervor of his capabilities. Miss Chaworth's father had been killed in a duel by Lord Byron, the granduncle of the poet. Marriage would have healed the breach between the two families and joined two rich estates.

But this desired end failed to realise. Miss Chaworth was two years her suitor's senior. She felt little flattered by the attentions of the lame Harrow stripling. She was not averse to expressing her feelings, tartly and tersely, and poetic love does not endure if the fair charmer prove consistently unkind. So Byron turned to Trinity; and, when success came, plunged into the revelries and excesses of London society.

MARRIAGE AND TRAGEDY

Of that period of his life many tales are told. Fame had come to him over night. He was the observed of all observers. Suave and charming, interesting and enticing, he loved, and laughed, and moved on to conquer new worlds. Then came a period of revolt. His life of licentiousness palled upon him and he married Anne Isabella Milbanke.

Marriage was the worst thing that could have happened to Byron. By nature he was not intended to confine his love to one woman, any more than was Burns, and when a daughter, Ada, was born to the Byrons a year after the wedding, the wife packed her goods and returned to her father's house. Byron became a theme for uncharitable tongues. He left England.

In Switzerland Byron joined the Shelleys, Claire Clarmont, a cousin of the second Mrs. Shelley was of the party. The amorous lord set himself to woo her. He was successful. Then he moved on to Venice. In that city of sun and poetry he entered into a liaison with the Countess Guiccioli—an affair which continued three years. It was broken only when he deserted her to join the Greeks in their struggle for independence, in which he died.

WILES ARE WEAPONS

Contrary to the methods by which the female vampire has waged her destructive wiles, the male vamp not always has depended upon physical attractiveness. Richard Nash—"Beau Nash, otherwise King of Bath"—conquered despite physical attributes which made him anything but an attractive person. He sprang into notoriety in that little watering place by riding naked on a cow through its main thoroughfares at high noon like a male Lady Godiva. But it was a wager, not the welfare of his fellowmen, that urged him to that action. Wiles and affability were his weapons, and with these he overcame the handicap of "strong, harsh and particularly irregular features," as one contemporary describes them.

The antithesis of Beau Nash was Beau Brummell. He was born in London, ruled there during the height of his career, and died abjectly in a hospital for the mendicant insane in Caen, France.

Brummell was noted as a fop and an exquisite. The Prince of Wales who was to be George IV was his boon companion—until he broke with him. At the height of his power Beau Brummell dictated the etiquette and dress of the royal court. He was an oracle in matters of fashion, and his slavish followers, bowed before him and listened to his slightest word as to the law of the Medes and the Persians. His conquests were many—and passing. He wooed, and won, and cast aside, for his taste was variable and he believed in variety as well as quality.

RANK NO BARRIER

Nor does rank prove a barrier. Princesses have deserted thrones and royal consorts for a wandering musician, a stableman or some other interesting Lothario far beneath their rank. Kings have found their love mates in the common classes. Louis XIV of France boasted a string of notorious mistresses. Maria Theresa of Spain, his first wife, was succeeded by the famed Louise Francaise de La Beaume Le Blanc de La Valliere, whose name remains today as the nomenclature of a bit of jewelry. She was no beauty and slightly lame, but she mothered four children for him. His next mistress, Mme. De Montspan, bore him two sons. She was succeeded by Mme. De Maintenon, who influenced him enough to cause his pronouncements against the Huguenots, which resulted in many of them coming to America.

Louis XV had his Du Barry and his Pompadour. While they have been acclaimed vampires, the shoe seems to be on the other foot. The royal procurors sought them out and, under the promise of kingly favor, they fell willing victims to the amorous monarch.

In the piratical ranks we find Jean La Fitte, the Corsair of the gulf. Little wonder that he conquered the feminine heart to which he set siege. He was a fine figure of a man tall, stalwart, with a devilish eye and a way with women they could not resist. He ruled the lower Barataria of Louisiana for years, and was instrumental in helping Jackson win the battle of New Orleans.

Pardoned, with his followers, by presidential decree, he made his home in New Orleans, and during his brief stay there, wrought havoc among the dames who laughed and danced by candle light. His duels were numerous. Claiborne, the Spanish governor, lost his wife because of the jovial pirate, so the story goes.

Husbands breathed a sigh of relief when La Fitte, abandoning his brief blanket of respectability, turned to the Gulf of Mexico and founded his last pirate colony near the present site of Galveston. A man of education, speaking a half dozen languages, versed in the arts of the drawing room, La Fitte is generally believed to have come from the French nobility, a descendant of the royalists who were victims of the French revolution.

At the time that the Corsair of the Gulf was setting New Orleans' creole belles quite topsy turvy with his philanderings, another vampire was setting feminine hearts agog in political circles, furthering his ends for advancement and prestige through his ability to charm and interest. He was Aaron Burr, once vice-president of the United States, and the man who lacked but a single vote of being chosen as the chief executive.

Burr charmed through his personality. This is evidenced in the fact that in his seventy-eighth year, broken in fortune, ill, a wreck of his former self, he still retained a sufficient advancement and interest to win the heart and hand of the Widow Jumel. This widow of a French merchant, well known to the Broadway of her day, had an estate in Manhattan Island and possessed a comfortable fortune. The couple dwelt together briefly—but long enough for Burr to squander the major portion of his wife's property. Then they separated, but never were divorced.

Samuel Pepys and Benvenuto Cellini have left records of their intimate lives which give them rank in the forefront of the male vamp line.

AN EYE FOR WOMEN

Pepys, haunting the theater, casting his eye upon attractive womankind, too often did not stop with a mere look, though his wrong of Mrs. Pepys always grieved him sorely and resulted invariably in the purchasing of presents, the reason for which the good lady may have dreamed but wisely forebore to discuss.

Cellini, artist, sculptor and master artisan, possessed the daredevil character which made him a source of admiration among the womenfolk of his day. Francois Villon, comes down to us from the Paris of another day, by his own statement a bright and shining mark even in his period of slack morals and dissolute living.

The charm of the late Nat Goodwin for beautiful women, from youth to old age, was positively, uncanny.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet-warrior, ranks with the male vampires quite as did Beau Nash of the olden days. Short, bald, near sighted, growing paunchy with the passing years, D'Annunzio is anything but the ideal of a lover. Yet his charm over women is certain and his power never has failed him when he chose to exert it, as he has so often done.

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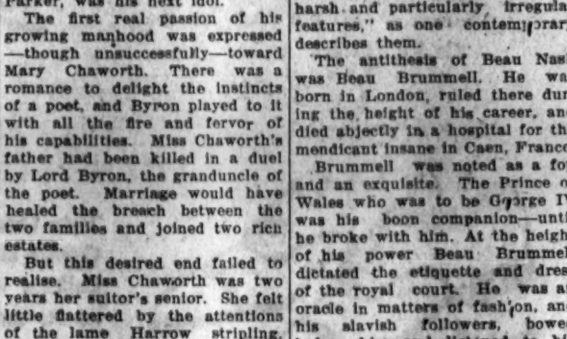

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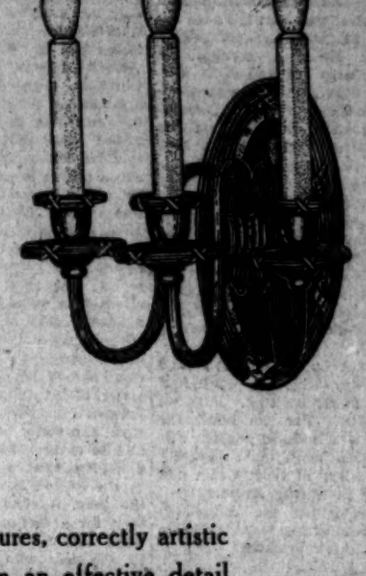

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Easy Divorces Really Trial Marriages, View

Advocates Of Temporary Union Have Many Champions Among Men And Women

Trial marriage has a new advocate in Mrs. C. Gascoigne Hartley, the English writer, who declares that it offers the only sensible way out for modern men and women who are unable to stand the strain of celibacy and who look upon permanent marriage as a nuisance and a bore. Therefore, she would have "those who do not desire marriage live together in hoporable temporary unions," as she calls them. "Surely, this is the wisest course," she argues, "for those who, not wishing to undergo the bondage of continuous companionship, desire to pass their lives in liberty."

Trial marriage and temporary union have numerous champions among those men and women who are impatient with what they regard as the dullness of permanent marriage, and who are irritated and exasperated by the principle of "Until death do us part." Skeptically, they would abolish such words as "home" and "family" and "duty," and the phrases "good women" and "domestic felicity." In trial marriage, they imagine that the human race would be able to solve all of its varied and complex sex problems and eliminate much of the social unrest which characterises life today.

As a matter of fact, quick and easy divorce has brought about something akin to trial marriage. There are men and women who go into marriage with the mental reservation that, if it does not work, they will get a divorce. In their minds, it is not a "for better or for worse," a "for richer or for poorer" proposition, but a temporary expedient. They have no intention of struggling on through disappointment, disillusionment or misfortune. As Mrs. Hartley says, "It is a sport to them—not a religion."

That we must take into account the fact that there are always a number of men and women attracted by "wild love" is another argument Mrs. Hartley brings forth. These wild lovers, she says, should be recognised, and they should have the shelter and protection of trial marriage instead of being driven into the darker paths of irresponsible love.

For whom, pray, do we make laws and establish customs—for the benefit of a few reckless men and women, or for the masses of stable, conscientious, common sense folk? Are we to cut our lives over a pattern designed by the flapper and the freethinker, or are we to be guided by the experience of the ages? Because a few heedless persons want to abolish marriage, shall we submit to their theories?

Suppose we should accept the temporary union as an established custom of society. If one or two trial marriages would be permissible, why not eight or ten? Shall we put marriage on the same material basis as we put our occupations? That is to say, shall we keep on experimenting with it, until the ideal mate is found?

Proponents of trial marriage seemingly have no desire to lift up the devotees of what Mrs. Hartley calls "wild love." One cannot help suspecting that what they have in the back of their heads is an ambition to pull down to their level of thinking and believing men and women who hold with permanent marriage. They want to cloak temporary unions with the garment of respectability by having them made legal. And when you analyse their proposal it is nothing more than an effort to whitewash the old doctrine of free love.

Mrs. Hartley asserts that she is advocating trial marriages not as being either desirable or undesirable, but merely with the aim of drifting with the tendency of the times. She is "taking into consideration those forces in society," she says, "that must continue to act with greater urgency in the difficult years ahead of us."

Why should any of us drift with the tendency of the times, if that tendency is not a good one, not one wholesome for society? Why not try to stem the tide of deterioration? What would it not mean if all writers and thinkers, instead of "drifting," would cast all the force of their eloquence and influence against doubtful tendencies, if, in place of pleading for trial marriage, for instance, they pleaded for the integrity of marriage and the home?

Philosophers like Mrs. Hartley are always offering you the argument that you "cannot turn the clock back," that you must keep up with the times. In their skepticism, they do not realise, it seems, that maybe their own clocks have stopped running, and that a clock which insists upon stopping needs a thorough overhauling, and that the future of it lies with him who is able to make the necessary repairs.

Our forebears had no thoughts on the subject of trial marriage, or, if they did, they kept such thoughts to themselves. They went into marriage feeling and believing that they must keep the vows that they made at the altar, that "till death do us part" meant precisely that and nothing else.

If the men and women of this generation looked upon marriage as our forebears regarded it if they firmly believed that a vow is a vow, an obligation an obligation, they would not resort to divorce except under the most intolerable conditions. The whole matter is largely one of mental attitude. And if men and women, vowing love and allegiance to each other, made up their minds to stay married, the divorce courts soon would be emptied, and the divorce judges would have to find new work.

Every Post Office To Have A Doctor

Washington.—Every large post office in the country is to have its doctor, according to a decision reached by the Public Health Service and the Post Office Department. The question of establishing dispensaries in post offices "for the benefit of workers who become suddenly ill or may be injured, while on duty," has been a matter of consideration between the two departments. It is announced by the post office authorities, and it has been decided by the Public Health Service to establish the first dispensary in the general post office building in 34th Street, New York City.

In regard to the employment of additional doctors by the government for such purposes, Hugh S. Cumming, United States Surgeon-General, who has been advising the Post Office Department, says:

"The extension of this service meets with my hearty approval, but unfortunately the funds at my disposal make me hesitate as to how far I will be able to get in this matter. I wish to assure you, however, that I am only too willing to extend this service as far as my funds will permit and as rapidly as the appropriations will support."

Apparently the Surgeon-General anticipates that it might be difficult to get the additional large sum necessary to put dispensaries in post offices throughout the land all at once, for he adds, with some caution, "I could not very well establish such services with rapidity, but I hope that this policy once inaugurated will proceed slowly but surely to the desired end."

Britain's Iron And Steel Trade

London.—The British producers of pig iron report an increase in sales, and except for a few isolated transactions, an almost complete absence of French and Belgian competition. The selling prices of British material, however, are given as below the cost of production, and this is checking the recommissioning of many furnaces. A feature of the market is the reopening of the Scottish market to the Cleveland producers, which has followed the recent price reductions. Previous to these "cuts" large consignments of pig iron were imported into scotland for the use of the Scottish foundries. The high railway rates make this trade still difficult, but a good deal of iron is being sent by water to the north. The market for semi-finished materials has also improved.

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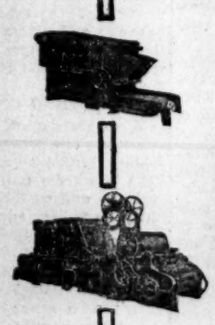

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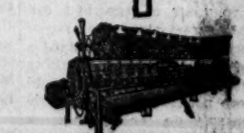

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy and mild weather. Moderate and variable breezes with mist along the coast to the South of the Yellow Sea Strong cyclonic winds between Shantung, Korea and Japan.

DEATH

Miss Mary A. Westervelt of New York City passed away on Good Friday, after a lingering illness of several months, at the home of her cousin, Miss Jennie V. Hughes, 17 Arsenal Road.

47742

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Easter Day, 7 and 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; "Hail Festal Day." Baden-Powell; Psalms 2, 16; Lessons: Exod. xii, 1-14, Rev. i, 4-18; Te Deum: Standford in B. flat; Hymns 134, 135, 138; Preacher: The Dean. 11.30 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Procession. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalms 117, 118; Lesson: Isaiah M, 1-16, St. John xx, 11-35; Anthem: "God liveth still," Bach. Hymns 136, 137, 477; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield—Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. W. P. Roberts.

St. Joseph's Church.—Easter Sunday.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. One week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church. Easter Sunday. 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The Resurrection and its witnesses;" Chant 10; Anthem "Break Forth Into Joy" (Barnby). Solo-"Open the gates of the Temple" (Knapp). Mrs. Davies; Hymns 151, 161. 6. p.m., Preacher Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject The opened eyes; Hymns 153, 163.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical)-Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. and 6 p.m. by Rev. Chas R. Erdman, D.D. Professor of Theology at Princeton University.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

New Thought Centre.—12 Nanking Road, Kelly & Walsh Building, top floor. Sunday service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject—"Regenerating Process of Love." Free Treatment and teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

When Million Dollar Gems Are Sold

Disposing Of Pearls Of Great Price Fails To Dispel Bad Luck In Their Wake, Say American Writers Pointing To Fate Of Horace E. Dodge

New York's business and society worlds were startled recently at the announcement that Vitall and Leopold Benguiat, art dealers and collectors, had filed suit against Cartier, Inc., international jewelers with houses in London, Paris, Bombay and New York, for $387,778. A necklace of 389 pearls, with an admitted value of $825,000 and an alleged worth of almost double that sum, was the cause of the litigation.

"We owned the necklace," was the way the Benguiats' statement went, in brief. "Cartier, Inc., entered an agreement with us on May 14, 1920, to sell it. They agreed to pay us half million dollars for the necklace, $300,000 down, the remaining $200,000 when they sold it. In addition they agreed to give us half of whatever price more than half million dollars they were able to get for the valuable, less any luxury tax, commission, or insurance they might have to pay.

"The Cartier firm told us on November 18, 1920, that the necklace had been sold.

"'How much did you get for it?' we asked.

"'Eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars,' was the answer.

REFUSED A NEW STATEMENT

"The Cartier people gave us a statement of the sale price and various deductions at the time, and this accounting showed that they owed us $816,575. We believed the facts they were presenting us and we accepted settlement of our claim on that amount.

"Now we find that the Cartier people didn't sell the necklace for a mere $825,000 but, instead, got 1½ million dollars for it. We find they didn't pay a government luxury tax of $41,250, as they alleged. We find that the insurance premium of $5,000, if paid at all, was in part for insurance on other jewelry beside the necklace. We find that they charged us $41,600 for traveling expenses and commissions, when the real figure for these items did not exceed $200. Finally, we find that the necklace was sold June 23, 1920, five months before the Cartier people told us about it, and we are entitled to a good amount of interest due us on our share of the money from this earlier date.

"We asked Cartier, Inc., for a new and correct statement. They refused us one. For these reasons we are bringing the suit."

Cartier, Inc., had little to answer to the Benguiats charge and made their reply dignifiedly.

"The charges are preposterous and will be shown to be so in due course," David Leventritt, the Cartier attorney, said. "We can show a copy of the bill for $825,000 which we sent to the purchaser of the necklace at the time we made the sale."

WHO WAS THE BUYER?

The fight between the two jewelry houses, abounding as it does in legal phrases and refusals to make statements, did not interest New York half as much as did this one great and vital question:

"Who bought the necklace?"

Guesses were hazarded on this subject by the hundreds, but when traced down, were found to be futile.

"The most famous collection New York ever has known was the Isaac Dudley Fletcher necklace, and it was valued at only 1¼ million dollars," persons in the highest ranks of the "Four Hundred" pointed out. "These gems must be worth more than those, and no group of any magnificence like that has been seen at a social function here. Anyway, half of the Fletcher string was sold to Joseph D. Widener, in Philadelphia, for $600,000, so this new group of jewels would be completely in a class by itself."

TRACED IT TO DETROIT

The news drifted out at last that the necklace had been sold to a Detroit millionaire and the inquisitive-minded persons had a definite clew to work on, even if it did take them away from New York, where, in their minds, almost everything of any moment begins or ends.

"Detroit is full of millionaires," it was pointed out. "Who might be likely to purchase a string of jewels like that?"

"Henry Ford could do it without hurting himself," was one answer.

"So could Truman Newberry, who was seated in the senate over Ford," was another.

"S. S. Kresge, the 5 and 10-cent store man, might be put in the list," volunteered a third person.

"Or Mrs. Horace Dodge—or Harry Sheldon—or Russell Olger—or any one of a dozen other persons," was the summary.

It developed at last that Mrs. Dodge was the person who had the pearls, and in that fact is another story of equal interest to the one of the jewelers' fight

What grim Nemesis haunts the owners of the world's most famous jewels and brings tragedy into their lives?

Marie Antoinette had a string of diamonds and pearls worth more than a quarter of a million dollars. She wore them once too often and died under the guillotine.

The Hope diamond brought nothing but grief and tragedy to the people who possessed it. It reached the McLean family in Washington, and the child of the household, the famous "Millionaire Baby," was killed accidentally after every precaution was taken to preserve his life.

Gaby Deslys had a marvelous gem that was taken from the head of a graven image in a remote East Indian temple. She died tragically early in life, after suffering for weeks on a bed of pain—and the jewel was returned to the East.

Catherine II, dissolute empress of Russia, had a passion for collecting pearls. Her husband started a string for her. She murdered him and kept adding to it. On her death it passed down the Russian royal line until it became the property of Czar Nicholas, the last of the Romanoffs. Nicholas was murdered in Siberia, the Bolsheviki seized Catherine's gems, and nothing was heard from them until recently, when it developed they had been taken to America and sold to the late Horace E. Dodge, millionaire motor car manufacturer of Detroit.

Horace Dodge died, in the prime of his life, soon after he obtained possession of the necklace.

over the purchase price of the pearls. For, although it has been announced by the Dodges that $825,000 was the price they paid for the string, the matter has not yet been settled in court.

A REWARD FOR HER FAITH

The necklace of 389 pearls, containing five strands and weighing altogether more than 4,000 grams, was the last gift of Horace E. Dodge to his wife, the helpmate who had married him when he was a struggling boy in Michigan, and who had stuck by him through all the vicissitudes he had met on his rise to fortune.

Horace E. Dodge and his brother, John F. Dodge, started in life as machinists and it was while Horace Dodge was living on a frugal salary and having a hard pull to make both ends meet that he met Anna Thompson, a pretty girl, who lived near Detroit. He wooed her, but told her before they were married that he was making his own way in the world, that he had no riches at hand, and that life for a while would be a battle to keep the wolf from the door.

"That makes no difference to me," his fiance told him quietly, and the wedding took place a few days later.

In 1920 Henry Ford had the idea for his present motor car, but the world called him a dreamer. He knew if he could enlist some skilled machinists to his aid, and at the same time could get enough funds to finance his early efforts, he would turn the laugh on every scoffer.

Ford became acquainted with the Dodges and told them his project. They agreed to make a chassis for him and take stock in his company as their payment. The amount they took was $5,000, and the result of their venture and their co-operation with Ford exceeded their wildest dreams. The Ford car was an unqualified success, both in a financial and utilitarian way, and the Dodge brothers' aid had contributed no little to the achievement.

"ANYTHING ON EARTH"

A separation of the ways between the two forces came and the Dodge brothers sued Ford to keep him from building his blast furnaces and to force him to disburse surplus earnings in dividends. While the suit was in progress Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dodge, who lived in Grosse Point, a suburb of Detroit, gave a dinner party to a group of guests and the table started talking about what the Dodges would do with their money if they won the suit.

"Mr. Dodge has often told me that when the suit was over he would buy me anything on earth I wanted," Mrs. Dodge laughed.

"What will that be?" the rest of the table asked her.

"Pearls, I guess," she answered. "I told him that was what I wanted."

The Dodges won the suit and were given 27 million dollars for their interest in the Ford company. Horace E. Dodge lived up to his promise and bought his wife the most expensive string of pearls in the country. Soon after, he died at his home in Florida from an illness contracted at a banquet that had been given for two hundred Dodge Brothers' Automobile Company salesmen at New York. His brother, who had become ill at the same time, had been taken even before.

There was the tragedy of it. Mrs. Dodge being given the supreme gift she had asked by her husband and never having had a chance to wear it when they were together! She put on the gems only once, when her daughter, Delphine, married James H. R. Cromwell, a well-to-do Philadelphian and son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesburp, often regarded as the leader of the Pennsylvania city's social set.

WHY THEY ARE VALUABLE

What is it that makes pearls so valuable? Their beauty, for one thing. Their scarcity, for another. The difficulty and danger in getting the most perfect ones, for a third.

"Pearls," the easiest definition of them says, "are calcareous concretions of peculiar luster, produced by certain molluscs and valued as objects of personal ornament." All of which means simply, "Pearls are shiny, limy masses, produced by certain shellfish, that people value to wear." The inside of the pearl, i.e., the substance of it, is the same that lines the interior of many shells. It is called "mother of pearl" by the every-day world.

A pearl of the first water should possess, in the jeweler's language, a perfect "skin" and a fine "orient," that is, it should be of delicate texture, free from speck or flaw, and of clear, almost translucent, white color, with a subdued, iridescent sheen. It should also be perfectly spherical, or, if not, of a symmetrical pear shape.

The most perfect pearl in existence is one known as "La Pellegrina," that originally was in the museum of Zosima at Moscow. It is a perfectly globular Indian gem of great beauty, and weighs twenty-eight carats. The largest known pearl is one of irregular shape in the Beresford Hope collection at the Victoria and Albert museum. It weighs three ounces and has a circumference of four and one-half inches.

DANGEROUS WORK

There are pearl fisheries, of greater or lesser importance, practically all over the world, but the homes of the best gems and the places where they are found most numerous are in the Gulf of Persia, the Sulu Sea, off the coast of Australia, the shores of Central America, and around some of the South Pacific Islands.

The pearl fishing at Ceylon, which has been followed by both ancient and modern gem hunters, is typical of the arduous task that is entailed in getting the gems, and the dangers that the fishers go through.

The fishing commences generally in the second week in March and lasts from four to six weeks, according to the season. The boats are grouped in fleets of sixty to seventy and start from the shore at midnight, so as to reach the oyster beds at sunrise. Each boat generally carries ten divers.

When the location of the fisheries is reached, a signal gun is fired and the diving commences. The divers work in pairs, one man diving and the other watching the signal cord. On an average the diver remains under water from a minute to a minute and a half, comes up to rest a few minutes, then dives again. He keeps this up until he is exhausted, after which he watches the signal cord and his partner dives. The divers generally are short-lived men, because sharks invariably infest waters near pearl beds—and sharks do like pearl divers.

The fact that the chance of finding a pearl in an oyster is such a long one heightens the difficulty of fishing for them, and the price they bring on the market when they really are found. In the Central American waters, for instance, one pearl in a thousand oysters represents a very acceptable record of "hits," and the fisheries there rank well with any in the world.

FEDERAL PROBE UNDER WAY

How the string of pearls over whose purchase price the Benguiat and Cartier firms are fighting, and that Mrs. Dodge now is said to have given her daughter, Mrs. Cromwell, got into America, is not known. The Benguiate decline to have anything to say on that matter, and the government agents are looking into the affair to see if the correct duties were paid and the United States got its toll when this remarkable necklace made its Trans-Atlantic trip.

The necklace indubitably seems to be one formerly owned by Catherine II of Russia. Attached

(Continued on Page 15)

Chang Tso-lin And Canton Republicanism

By Orrin Keith

THE recent visit to Mukden of Dr. C. C. Wu, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, and his conference with the "War Lord of the North" have given rise to a whole new train of comment on Chinese politics. The critics of Chang say he is but using the South as a pawn in his game against Wu Pei-fu, a game in which the stake is the complete control of Peking and its revenues. The detractors of Sun Yat-sen are as quick to announce that the bellicose Doctor is but following his old policy of rallying about his standard all otherwise unattached Chinese bandits to assist him in his effort to acquire the aforesaid stakes for himself. The champions of Wu Pei-fu insist that this latest development shows that their idol is at least as good as either his northern or southern rival and probably better than either. More serious and less biassed observers are interested to know what has or will become of the Southern professions of republicanism and democracy if the "Constitutional Government" hitches its wagon to the star of the military autocrat of the North.

It so happened that I was in Mukden just before the visit of Dr. C. C. Wu became the subject of rumor in the press. I talked with Chang Tso-lin and with others in Mukden. At Shanghai a few days ago I was fortunate enough to find Dr. Wu on his way back to Canton. I was thus able to get something of both sides of the so-called Canton-Mukden entente.

THE SON OF A BANDIT

There are many things which may move a man to action beside money and power. One of these things is the regard a man has for his children. And Chang Tso-lin has a son. I talked for some hours with the younger Chang in Mukden. His welfare may well be as powerful a motive in determining the actions of his father as the politico-military moves of Wu Pei-fu.

"The Young General," as he is called in Mukden, for Chang Hsiao-liang is a Brigadier-General in the Fengtien army, is but little over twenty-five years of age and can hardly be characterised as a man of experience. But he has developed a power of thinking, and of thinking quite clearly and sanely in the field of Chinese politics. He has a responsiveness, an enthusiasm, a verve, that is quite unusual among the Chinese, especially when talking with foreigners through an interpreter. And the subject of his conversation is always China. He seems far more interested in the working out of the great problem which faces his country than in any of the other things in which a young man is usually interested.

And the "Young General" must be ranked with the liberals. His aim is to see China strong and united under a parliamentary regime. To accomplish this he is not at all averse to trying experiments, to taking what older and more cautious men would call "radical measures." He expressed his warm admiration of the way in which the Canton Government has gone about its reforms. He said it was necessary to break with the past if China was to be brought out of her lethargy. The men in power must go ahead. Many mistakes might be made—of a certainty would be—but if they were going to get anywhere they must start. One might almost suspect that if the "Young General" were not the son of the great northern militarist he would be in Canton working with the men who insist that the Chinese revolution was only half won in 1912.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHANG

Perhaps young Chang is destined to do more for his country as a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Lord of Manchuria than he could as a revolutionary in Canton. In the south he would be but one of many, but in Mukden he is the son of Chang Tso-lin and, if rumor has it at all correct, a son upon whom his father places great store, the "apple of his eye," etc. Whether he is really the apple or not, it would be difficult for an outsider to determine, but it is quite certain that there is little the son could desire which the father has not given him.

And out of this relationship the Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces has evolved a political philosophy. For the most part the world has been content to assume that his philosophy was much the same as in his earlier years of activity before he commenced his operations under the forms of government. "Let him take who has the power and let him keep who can" would fairly well express this philosophy. But Chang Tso-lin today gives voice to a much deeper political philosophy. When I saw him he seemed tired and he openly expressed his disgust with Wu Pei-fu and the "whole crowd in Peking." He had tried to straighten things out and they had turned against him. He was through with the whole lot. He would hereafter devote his attention entirely to the development of Manchuria and let Peking shift for itself.

"But what of China? Had he no plans for helping China to secure unity and peace?"

"Ah, yes!" And then Marshal Chang outlined his idea of the course which must be followed to place China upon her feet. It is necessary for some strong man—he did not say who it should be—to secure complete control of the country. He must eliminate all of the petty military chieftains who

(Continued on Page 15)

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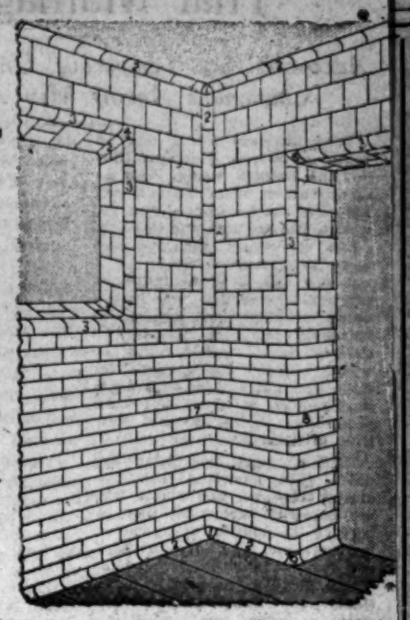

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JUST MY LUCK! - I'M GOOD AND MAD, AND I CAN'T GET ANYBODY TO FIGHT, DARN IT!
GUESS I'LL GO HOME AND ASK MY MOMS TO GIVE ME A LICKIN'; THEN I'LL BE ONE AHEAD FOR THE NEXT TIME I EARN ONE. I MIGHT NOT FEEL SO DESPERITE THEN!
TOM MCNAMARA

Chang Tso-lin And Canton Republicanism

(Continued from Page 14)

now prey upon it. He must disband their armies and place the men themselves where they could do no harm. Then, having established himself as an unlimited autocrat, this benevolent and self-effacing despot should institute a parliamentary form of government and turn the reins of power over to the representatives of the people.

Many criticisms might be directed against this philosophy from the point of view of the theorists of democracy. It could be pointed out that such a philosophy had never been successfully marked out in the history of the world, that despots are in general loath to part with hard won power, that parliamentary government has been more substantial when it has been wrung from despots than when it has been accepted from them as a gift.

Despite these criticisms the theory itself is not ill-fitted to present-day conditions in China. It is quite obvious that some agency—strong man or strong organisation—must eliminate the despoilers of the country, and this elimination can hardly be accomplished except by military force. The force which can accomplish this will be in a position to do what it likes with the country. Whether the result is for the weal or woe of China depends upon the disinterestedness and the integrity of the man or men at the head of the successful army. Chang Tso-lin is willing to furnish the "strong man." But what measure of assurance is there that when he has taken China into the hollow of his hand he will treat it kindly and will bring about the substance of republican rule?

WHERE CANTON COMES IN

It is here that Canton becomes interested. Despite repeated assurances to the contrary, a great many observers have been able to find a large measure of practical idealism in the movement which centers at Canton. This is more than can be said of any of the other aspirants for hegemony in China. If there is any sincere devotion to the cause of republicanism in China today, it finds its expression in Canton. If the theorists of democracy had to place their faith in any one of the present political forces in the country, Canton is the only possible choice.

Let us then suppose that Canton and Mukden approach each other. It is of no moment which first makes the advance. Suppose that Canton was willing to work with Chang provided that Chang would pledge himself to reinstate the old Parliament or provide for the election of a new one under the terms of the Nanking Constitution. If Chang's professed philosophy is more than empty words, such a plan would fit in well with his own schemes. What seemed an irreconcilable hostility becomes a probable alliance.

But what of the cause of republicanism if Canton must seek its salvation at the hands of Chang Tso-lin? Does it not follow as the night the day that Canton must throw overboard all her professed ideals if she places her trust in the northern warlord? Many criticisms are directed at Sun Yat-sen. Perhaps the most frequently repeated "idealist," If he were too much of an is that he is "too much of an idealist he would probably raise his eyes and refuse to contaminate himself by association of any kind with the Lord of Mukden. He would thus sacrifice his ideas to his idealism and go down to history as a dreamer and nothing more.

There is, however, in Dr. Sun, or in his associates in the Southern government, a strain of practical common-sense, an ability to see things as they are, which may save them from the fate of the super-idealist. For the Constitutionalists to insist upon a certificate of good moral character from every new adherent to their cause would soon put an end to their efforts. For them to require a white record from every general who offers his services would quite effectually deprive them of any possibility of securing military leadership, a prime essential if their cause is ever to succeed.

To bring Chang Tso-lin to their aid then, is not to sacrifice their ideals for China, but rather to bring them within the realm of practical politics. It is a tribute to the Western idea of compromise as a means of political development.

But what assurance have the Canton leaders that Chang Tso-lin will keep the faith? What reason to think that he will not use them as a counterweight in his struggle with Wu Pei-fu and then relegate them and their ideals of republican government to the discard? Why expect him to do other than the political wiseacres insist he will do? The vagaries of Chinese politics, weird and illogical as they are, seem to have no deterrent effect upon the prophets. Just exactly what Chang will do in the event of an agreement with Canton has all been set forth for us in such detail that it would hardly be worth while reading about it afterwards—except for the fact that the event will probably bear not the slightest resemblance to the prophecy.

But suppose Chang does live up to the evil name that he has rightly or wrongly acquired. Suppose that, in alliance with the forces of Sun Yat-sen, he becomes the dictator of China. And suppose he refuses to surrender any measure of his power to the people of China. Suppose, if you like, that he attempts to follow in the footsteps of Yuan Shih-kai. In such a case it is highly probable that the Constitutionalists would go back to Canton, which seems securely theirs, and continue the revolution from where they left off. This has happened before; it may very well happen again. The cause of republicanism has lost nothing; it is no worse off than it was before; and it has run no risk of defeat. With everything to win and nothing to lose, one can hardly blame its leaders for daring to take the hazard.

And if the prophets are wrong? Therein lies the chief interest in the possible entente between Canton and Mukden. If the combination were able to eliminate the other forces now active in China and gain control of the government at Peking; if Chang should prove faithful to his pledge and proceed to make his philosophy his rule of action; if a new Parliament were elected and one real government, however inefficient, were to succeed the unstable balance of petty powers which now exists, how would the world rise up and proclaim the greatness of Chang and Sun!

And the prophets may be wrong. They usually are. It is quite conceivable that Chang Tso-lin, ex-bandit though he be, may experience a mellowing of the heart with advancing years. He has accumulated wealth beyond the desire of mortal man: He would enjoy the exercise of a greater power than he has experienced so far or is likely to experience in any other way: and more than all this he would have done much to atone for the evils of the past. Is it not possible that the desire to leave to the son who is his chief delight a name which will stand higher in the roll of fame than that of a Manchurian bandit, may conspire with other forces to lead Chang to the performance of a great disinterested service to his country?

When Million Dollar Gems Are Sold

(Continued from Page 14)

to it is a diamond-studded pendant containing an ivory miniature portrait of the empress and there are other proofs to show that the rope of jewels that now is in the Dodge-Cromwell family once adorned the shoulders of Russia's queen.

Catherine's one great love was pearls. Her treasure boxes were filled with them. She collected them from the husband she killed, from the various courtiers and favorites she loved and threw aside, from everyone who desired to give the Russian empire or its queen a gift.

MISFORTUNE WITH THEM

When she died she bequeathed all her jewels to her grandson, Alexander, who became czar, and the misfortune and downfall of Russia and its reigning house came quickly afterward. The Romanoffs, ill-fated and miserable, were wiped out of existence when Czar Nicholas was massacred at Ekaterinburg, and their jewels fell into desecrating hands.

How the pearls got to the Benguiats and to America, no one seems to know but the Benguiats, and they will not tell. The process evidently was a legitimate one, as the government's investigation would have disclosed irregularities, had they existed.

One wonders, however, if the pretty Mrs. Cromwell, probably very proud in the possession of her necklace, does not shudder a little about it all, once the glamor of the thing has worn off.

Catherine II owned them, and Catherine's history scarcely could be called a happy one.

Czar Nicholds had them, and his life was a tragedy.

The Benguiats brought them to America, and claim they were cheated on their sale.

Cartier, Inc., sold them, and has a suit on its hands thereby.

Horace Dodge bought them and died soon after.

Now they are his daughter's. Will she inherit the string of grief that has gone with the pearls, or can she break the spell?

The School Of Auction Bridge

BY R. F. FOSTER

(Author of Foster on Auction, Made Easy, Foster's Complete Hoyle, Etc.)

Among the weaknesses of the beginners at auction is a tendency to go to the bargain counter for the contract—that is to say, they try to get it as cheaply as possible. Having a hand of the class that demands a bid of two or three, the strength being all in one suit, they will start with a bid of one heart and then advance to two only if pushed to it, and, finally, to three, if they want to save the game.

This style of bidding leaves a good partner all at sea. The usual meaning of an original bid of one in a major suit and then a bid of two in the same suit is that there is some strength outside the major suit itself. This knowledge, if it can be relied on, may be valuable as prompting a shift to no-trumps, if the suit contract seems to be getting too large to handle. Three no-trumps will overcall three spades, but it takes four hearts to do so.

The usual rule for bidding major suits is to avoid calling more than one if the suit is only five cards, no matter how strong it is, and to call two if the suit is headed by at least two sure tricks and contains six cards, bidding three if it contains seven cards. Any rebid after that should show outside tricks. Any refusal to go further, the absence of such outside tricks.

With the minor suits, clubs and diamonds, it is different. Even with seven in suit, the first bid is only one. The exception to the rule of rebidding without the trick or tricks in other suits, is when one has called a club, for instance, on six or seven of them to the king, queen, jack and the partner has gone to no-trumps. Rebidding the club suit is an indication that it is not solid, lacking the ace, and that unless he has the ace that card may be held up at no-trumps and the suit may die.

Some untaught players have a habit of bidding all their hands are worth by taking into account everything they hold. With five hearts to the ace, king, queen and the ace, king, queen of clubs, for instance, they will bid two or three hearts right off the bat. This is not enough to pre-empt the bid against a strong spade call in the hands of the adversaries, but it is enough to prevent the partner from demying the hearts if he has none, or only one small one. A one-heart bid might have led to a useful no-trumper, where game in hearts is impossible.

The exactness with which a good player can count his partner's hand for the limit of its possibilities when the bids are conventionally correct looks like mind reading to those who do not understand the process. Take the example here:

	H—8 6 C—A K Q 8 7 2 D—5 3 2 S—9 8	
H—3 2 C—J 10 9 4 D—Q 9 8 7 S—J 7 5	X / A P / Z	H—AKQ 10 7 5 C—6 3 D—A K 6 S—4 3
	H—J 9 4 C—5 D—J 10 4 S—A K Q 10 6 2	

Z dealt and bid two spades indicating that he had one more than five cards and also that the suit was headed by at least two sure tricks. With seven in suit he would have started with a bid of three, showing two more than the normal five cards.

A and Y passed, it not being necessary for Y to deny the spades if Z is strong enough to bid two originally. B called the hearts, bidding three, which Z passed. This marks Z's hand as belonging to the second class of those tabulated in last week's article, there being no outside trick to justify a rebid.

When A passes, it being unnecessary for him to deny the hearts, when B can afford to bid three, Y assists the spades, going to three, and B at once goes to four hearts, showing that he has some strength outside hearts. He would not have bid more than two hearts as a free bid, but three was necessary to overcall Z's two-spade bid. Z passes again; so does A.

Y sees that the six spades in Z's hand are the limit of his trick-taking capacity, because it must be remembered that the declarer never counts on ruffing a suit as extra tricks. That would be counting some of his six trumps twice over. As one opponent or the other must have three spades, it will take three leads to get them out before starting the clubs.

Y knows B's side suit must be diamonds, and as he holds the tops in both red suits, B will get home four or five tricks at once. Unless Z can trump the first trick, get out the trumps and drop the club in three leads, game is impossible. At the same time it is doubtful if B can go game at hearts, so Y passes.

On the play B was set, as Z shifted to the singleton club as soon as he saw B would ruff a third spade. It is a guess for Z as to which of the minor suits Y assisted on, but as Z can ruff the return of a club, he picks that suit. These four tricks set the heart contract. Had Y gone on to four spades Z would have been set for two tricks; perhaps three if A led a heart and B led three rounds of diamonds to his partner's encouraging nine-seven echo. Two more heart leads and dummy cannot beat the jack of trumps.

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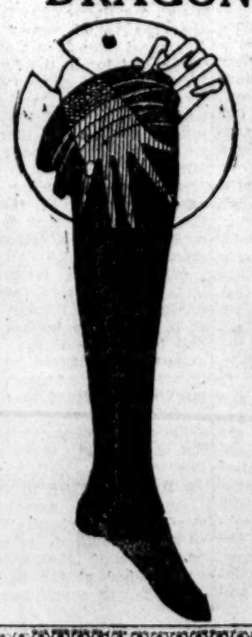

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When The Phonograph Was Really "A Marvel"

Amusing Incidents And Historical Events Surrounding Its First Recording For Permanent Reproduction—Voices Which Edison Has Saved For History

Some inventions are the result of long continued development and improvement and came so gradually that the world accepts them as a matter of course: others burst forth suddenly to the vast astonishment and awe of mankind. To the latter class both the wireless telephone and the phonograph belong. Both are comparatively simple and present few scientific problems, and both were previously undreamed of and came into the world unheralded by the scientific wizards. Already the "talking machine" is found in the humblest homes, and in every part of the globe, yet its early progress to popularity was slow compared to that now being enjoyed by the wireless telephone.

Edison filed his first application for a patent on the phonograph in England in July, 1877, and in America in December of that year, the American patent being granted in February, 1878. A few months later he was asked to forecast its possible field of usefulness. Especially significant today are the last words of his prediction. "The phonograph will perfect the telephone and revolutionise present systems of telegraphy."

FORESAW EDUCATIONAL USE

And it is interesting to note that almost every other detail of that dip into the future has been realised in some measure, if not exactly as the great inventor foresaw. He thought that the greatest use for his new machine would be found in the office where it would take the correspondence and repeat it to the letter writer. Authors, he predicted, would use the phonograph instead of the pen and printers would set type direct from records. It would take down the words of witnesses, lawyers and judges in courts of law, repeat the speeches of public speakers in hundreds of towns simultaneously, read to the blind and teach elocution to children.

Continuing his prophecies, Mr. Edison said:

"The phonograph will undoubtedly be largely devoted to music—either vocal or instrumental—and may possibly take the place of the teacher.

"It will sing the child to sleep, tell us what o'clock it is, summon us to dinner, and warn the lover when it is time to vacate the front porch. As a family record it will be precious, for it will preserve the sayings of those dear to us and even receive the last messages of the dying. It will enable the children to have dolls that really speak, laugh, cry and sing, and imitation dogs that bark, cats that meow, lions that roar, and roosters that crow. It will preserve the voices of our great men and enable future generations to listen to speeches by a Lincoln or a Gladstone."

TELEPHONE NOT PERFECTED

Had Edison predicted that the phonograph would "supplement" instead of "perfect" the telephone, even though he probably did not conceive of the possibility of wireless telephony at that time, his words would find remarkable verification in the actualities of today. But the phonograph has never "perfected" the telephone in the sense in which be meant. Some years ago the combination of the two was tried out in San Francisco, the phonographic voice being substituted for that of the central operator, but with very unsatisfactory results. The phonograph was so arranged that when a subscriber called a busy number the machine answered. "Busy now. Call up later." This was the invariable reply when a busy number was called and it was given in a monotonous tone of voice.

One observer who was "cut in" on this arrangement when it was in operation, reported that a man who had been vainly endeavoring for five minutes to get a call through was, judging by his profanity, almost apopletic and was threatening to visit the central office and kill the "operator" who answered his calls. The manager of the office admitted that that was one of the drawbacks of the invention. "It excites profane men unduly, and it might lead to violence."

An investigator who sought to discover predictions of an invention like the phonograph, succeeded in finding only two that could possibly be so construed. In 1839 an unidentified author—thought by some to have been the poet Hood—wrote: "In this country of inventions, when a self acting drawing paper has been discovered for copying invisible objects, who knows but that a future Niepce or Daugerre or Herschel or Fox Talbot might find out some sort of Boswellish writing paper to repeat whatever it hears." And in a fairy story written in 1872, only five years before the invention was made, Miss Jean Ingelow told of a scientist vaguely describing "some great invention in acoustics" that undertook to do for audible sounds what the photograph did for visible images.

HOW HE GOT THE IDEA

The phonograph has been described as the simplest machine ever invented and as the result of pure reason based upon a very happy inspiration. Mr. Edison was experimenting with high speed automatic telegraph instruments, machines that would take an embossed paper strip and convert the undulations into dots and dashes faster than an operator could work the telegraph key. The strips were caused to move rapidly beneath a stylus and it was observed that this stylus in vibrating produced audible sounds. The inventor was then working on telephone experiments as well and he concluded that if the proper undulations could be impressed upon the paper, the stylus could be made to vibrate a diphragm and produce any desired sound. The next step was to get the proper undulations and it occurred to the inventor that these might be produced by the sounds themselves.

When this conception was reached the phonograph was produced. Instead of the strip of paper, a cylinder of such material that the sound waves could be impressed upon it in a spiral line, was called for in the first sketch. Edison then summoned John Krusei, his chief mechanic, and asked him to build the model as quickly as he could. Krusei worked thirty hours without rest and with very little food to make the first phonograph, a large clumsy affair employing tin foil to take the indentations that were to be made and with a cylinder to be revolved by hand.

When all was ready for the test, a man named Carman, the foreman of the Edison machine shop, unable to believe what he had been told of the fantastic undertaking, offered to bet the inventor a box of cigars that the machine would not work. Edison accepted the wager and with a smile of confidence slowly turned the handle and spoke into the receiver.

A WORLD WIDE SENSATION

Guess what were the first words ever mechanically recorded and reproduced. Of course the importance of the occasion was not realised at the time, but it is natural to suppose some great passage from literature would be employed for such a momentous event. Edison recited into the receiver the first verse of the nursery classic, "Mary had a little lamb."

Then the cylinder was returned to the starting point, and, faint but distinct came back the words, faithfully repeated in Edison's familar tones. The auditors were awed by this success into a hush that lasted until Carman exclaimed, in assumed disappointment and disgust, "Well, I guess I've lost."

Probably of all of Edison's inventions none ever created the sensation caused by the phonograph. Men had simply never considered the possibility that speech could be caught and preserved for all time to come and repeated in the very voice of the speaker at will. In England and on the continent it was the talk of the hour and monopolised the attention of royalty and commoners alike and Edison's name was on all lips. He was urged to go abroad to enjoy his triumph but "the Wizard" was not, and is not, the type who will permit himself to be lionised. But he sent his coworker, A. T. E. Wangemann, manager of his phonograph experimental station, to Berlin in 1888, the young emperor of Germany having expressed the liveliest interest in the invention. Wangemann took with him several of his best machines and the news of his arrival caused great excitement, the newspapers being filled with wild stories of what the instruments would do.

At the kaiser's special request, a phonograph was taken to the palace, demonstrated and taken apart and reassembled. Then Kaiser Wilhelm himself took it apart and built it up and asked Mr. Wangemann to bring it to the palace again that evening in order that the court might hear it. Those present were doubly astonished that evening when the emperor himself acted as lecturer explaining the machine and discoursing on acoustics, finally speaking to his audience through the medium of the phonograph.

THE FIRST AUDIBLE LETTER

The first public demonstration of the machine in England took place that same year at the Crystal Palace in London, but prior to this a "private view" was given in the presence of a distinguished gathering that included William E. Gladstone, Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Rowton, Sir John Fowler, Sir William Hunter and others.

Besides musical numbers, the program on that occasion included a phonographic letter from Edison, an "Address' to the London press from the phonograph itself and a "Salutation," also supposed to have originated with the talking machine. The phonographic letter was the first "phonogram" the inventor ever made. The transcript reads:

"Ahem! In my Laboratory in Orange, New Jersew, June 16, 1888 (3 o'clock a.m.)—Friend Gouraud: Ahem! This is my first mailing phonogram: It will go to you in the regular United States mail from New York via Southampton, North German Lloyd steamer Elder. I send you by Mr. Hamilton a new phonograph, the first one of the new model which has just left my hands.

"It has been put together very hurriedly, and is not finished, as you will see. I have sent you a quantity of experimental phonogram blanks, so that you can talk back to me. I will send you phonograms of talk and music by every mail leaving here until we get the best thing for the purpose of mailing.

"Mrs. Edison and the baby are doing well. The baby's articulation is quite loud enough, but a trifle indistinct; it can be improved, but is not bad for a first experiment. With kind regards. Yours. Edison."

This recalls that the phonograph came to the Edison laboratory about the same time that the first baby came to the Edison home and was sufficiently perfected to capture the baby's first coolngs and gurglings. The inventor, however, considered the most picturesque thing about the baby's utterances was its crying, according to a writer in an old number of the New York Herald, and determined to preserve those sounds which so many fathers are glad to forget. In his old age, he thought, it would entertain him to turn on a phonograph and listen to the wails of his firstborn.

So he tore himself from his laboratory one day and carried a phonograph up the hill to his home and into the nursery. All was made ready but the baby did not cry. Edison tumbled the youngster about, rumpled his hair and made dreadful faces, but the baby refused to take him seriously and only laughed and crowed. The attempt was given over for the time, but not abandoned. On each of three succeeding days the machine was lugged into the presence of the baby and each time when waked out of a sound sleep.

A DESPERATE RESORT

But it takes much to discourage an inventor and particularly Edison. He made a mighty resolve and one day when he knew Mrs. Edison was away from home stole into the nursery and ordered the nurse to leave the room. Then he took the baby on his knee, bared its chubby little leg and took the tender flesh between thumb and forefinger, determined to pinch until he got a wail for the waiting phonograph. But at that fateful moment, it is recorded, the nurse peeped in, perceived the horrid plot and rescued the infant. The inventor gave a sigh of relief, picked up his phonograph and returned to his laboratory.

And not long after that he accomplished his purpose without torture. Mrs. Edison brought the baby to the laboratory one day and when the machinery was started a-roaring, the child screwed up its face and emitted a series of screams that brought the inventor to his feet in a hurry, "Stop the machinery and start the phonograph," he shouted, and the record of the baby's cries was then made.

Many phonographic archives have since been established to preserve the voices of the world's great. One of the first of these was at Harvard university and one of the first records made at the request of its directors was by the German emperor. He spoke into it observations on Frederick the Great, and also made one for the congressional library and the national museum, Washington, on "Fortitude in Pain."

Edison was particularly anxious to obtain a record of Gladstone's voice and the British statesman readily assented, making the first of a wonderful collection of the "voices of the great" now in Mr. Edison's possession. He has records made by Bismarck, Tennyson, Beecher, Browning and many others. The explorer, Stanley, visiting the Edison laboratories with his wife, once asked the inventor, whose voice, of all the great men of the past he would like best to register and recall. Edison pondered for a time and then answered. "Napoleon's." The visitors were surprised and protested that there were other voices from the past, voices of men greater than Napoleon, but the inventor refused to alter his preference.

A NEW "PRAYER WHEEL"

Of the many strange places to which the phonograph has been carried and the many strange uses to which it has been put, one of the oddest has been its employment in Tibet for mechanically repeating prayers. It is asserted it first appeared at Lhassa, Tibet, in 1897, where it was taken by a Burmese trader. He took the phonograph to show to the grand lama, the sacred and miraculously appointed head of the Buddhist cult. The Buddhists have long employed prayer wheels in which the written or printed prayers are inserted and considered as repeated each time the wheel is turned. The trader believed that if they could hear their prayers mechanically repeated aloud, they would much prefer the new "prayer wheel."

He is said to have succeeded in getting the grand lama and the dignitaries surrounding him to inspect the phonograph, and having read into it a chapter of the sacred writings of the Buddhists, was able to make it repeat the chapter aloud. The audience was convinced it was witnessing a miracle, but the grand lama was persuaded to speak into the machine and it was then made to repeat his words in his own voice. For many days thereafter, the machine was kept busy and it is said it has continued to maintain its popularity there.

These incidents are merely a few of the first recorded events that make up the history of the invention of the phonograph—"the marvel of the nineteenth century." And now comes the radiophone, the marvel of the twentieth century. Its earliest history is being recorded today, tonight, tomorrow. Crude as it is in its present imperfection, is it not possible that the future will bring improvements even more startling and of far-reaching importance than came with the invention of the phonograph? And when did the age of marvels begin? And when will it end?

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The Railroads Of Dixie

By Ring W. Lardner

In some way another it seems to of leked out that I been spending a wile in the sunny south, though personaly I never breathed a wd. to nobody only a syndicate of newspapers but any way here it is the secret is no longer a secret and letters has been pouring in at the rate of one per annum begging me to tell them about my experiences in what is so aptly named Dixie land.

Well, friends, they's not space enough to tell all my experiences let alone if I had brains enough left to tell some so I will half to ask my friends kind indulgents and limit my speech at this time to one faze of my experiences, namely, my experiences with the railroads of the far South, which one of my readers has kindly asked me to tell them how they differ from same in the North.

Well, friends, the chief differents between the railroads of the North and those of Georgia and Florida for inst. is that in regards to the former most of the railroads has all ready been completed while in the latter case it says on the time table that they's a great many lines still under construction and as a result they are suffering from growing pains the most of which seems to occur at night.

The death throws of a sheep in the U. S. stock yards is nothing compared with what a Florida train goes through at night. When a man rides on a night train between say Chicago and St. Paul or Boston and N. Y. their feelings is one of self pity but the party that enjoys the night trip between Jacksonville and Tampa or Miami and Daytona can only feel sympathy for the rolling stock.

Injustice to the latter must say at this pt. that in the north the engine is just numbered while in the south land they are not only numbered but named with names like James E. Smith and William H. Brannan, etc., so that supposes a engine is going along minding its own business and all of a sudden it is passing a home where the family have got children and just as it is passing same the mother notices that her husband or one of her kids ain't home for supper so she hollers Smitty or Bill and the engine stops thinking it means he.

Then it has got to start all over again and generally always starts backwards as the destination in front of it some place like Fort Pierce of Palms Beach where the inclination of a common carrier is to keep away from.

Another differents between southern and northern railroads is that down south whenever you come to a big town, the engine backs in because they know they can't afford to stay there wile up north they always go in forwards with their head up because they know they are just as good as the town with the exception of Philadelphia where they go in frontwards or backwards or how ever they can get there as they are glad to be there, in exchange for which pretty little compliment I hope to get treated as good there as the last time.

At this pt. I might mention that I heard a rumor to the effect that most of the automobile roads in Georgia and Florida was built at the expense of the railroads so as when you thought you was not getting treated right by a train you could look out at them and say to yourself I am glad I didn't take a automobile.

I suppose at this pt. the question arises as to whether it is more expensive to travel in the north or the south. Well, friends, when you are going from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh you have a white ticket reading Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and the conductor takes it up and that is all they is to it, but in Ga. and Fla. they give you a khaki colored ticket and the man comes through every little wile and he asks you for your ticket and you tell him you have give it to him and he says you have not and you can't prove it because he is dressed the same color as your ticket.

I asked a trainman between Jacksonville and Miami why he had to wear that colored suit and he says was you in France?

Well, friends, I don't know what other differents they is to exclaim only that up north they spell them brakes and down there they spell them breaks and they are both right.

Oh, yes, in regards to the porters. It was always my belief that the civil war was fought to allow the colored boys to come north from the south but it seems like the minute you get below the Mason Dixon line why the porters is all at sea and don't never know what town you was just in or where you are comeing to where as they know Philadelphia and N. Y. like a book.

Further and more when you are going through Florida and you stop somewheres and ask the porter where it is he always says I ain't never been on this run before.

The answer must be that they only send one porter south once and then he sees a lot of the brothers at way stations not working a tall and getting a long O. K. and he says to himself why should I be a porter and make up uppers for people going to St. Petersburg wile these birds don't never work and he jumps off of the train and they half to get a new porter.

But that reminds me about a story of a friend of mine and wife that was going to Belleair and when they went to sleep in Jacksonville they told the porter to be sure and wake them at Belleair and the next a.m. they woke up in St. Petersburg which is seventeen miles beyond Belleair and they said to him why didn't you call us at Belleair. So he said I rapped on your door and you didn't answer and I says to myself, what is the differents where I wake them in this state? One is as good as the other.

Is Photography A Failure?

Student And Experimenter With The Camera Says Photography Is A Positive And Additional Medium Of Artistic Expression

BY ALFRED STIEGLITZ

After more than a hundred years of experimentation and development photography is said to have failed in the realisation of the high hopes which were aroused by the early, pioneer achievements of the camera. Some magnanimous critics say that while much has been accomplished, photography has proven disappointing, even a failure.

I take issue with both these statements, for I hold that photography is a positive and additional medium of expression. This is not the opinion of a casual observer, but in my honest conviction resulting from nearly forty years study of the subject. If it is a failure, then truth and everything else in life that we deem worth while is also a failure.

Photography is not an art. Neither is painting nor sculpture, literature nor music. They are only different media for the individual to express his aesthetic feelings; the tools he uses in his creative work. Consequently critics err who regard photography as a despised outcast from the sacred circle of "art."

What is a photograph? Anything that is drawn by the rays of light and which is so chemically treated as to be fixed and permanent.

Critics say that one of the weaknesses of photography is that it shows things "just as they are" in a dead way, and that all aesthetic and spiritual quality which painters and sculptors attain is missing in the photograph.

This is true in most photographs, but it is not chargeable to photography, but to the individuals who are photographing. If a photographer has the aesthetic perception; if he feels living beauty in anything concrete that he wishes to photograph; if he is actually searching for the truth; he can get the spirit of it through the camera as well as the painter can through paint.

For instance, portrait painting is doomed. Painting portraiture will become obsolete when the time arrives that photographers will have learned something about portraiture in its deeper sense and when the public is weaned from the stupid superstition that a thing painted is necessarily better than a thing done through the new medium, photography.

There is abundant reason, however, for the criticism so freely directed against photography under existing conditions. It is not an exaggeration to say that ninety-nine and nine-tenths of all photographs today professing to have some aesthetic value are merely "arty" and have no right to exist. This results from the lack of vision and understanding of his materials on the part of the photographer, his trick work, his retouching and lack of every true perception of photography's inherent possibilities. But the same thing holds good of men and women who produce things called oil paintings.

Occasionally a picture out of the commonplace is produced, a creative work. This because the producer was not merely a "painter," but an artist, a person with creative ability—not merely an imitator of externals. Such a picture cannot be imitated, but thousands try to imitate it nevertheless, and the imitations are always disagreeable to the creatively receptive.

Color photography is still unsatisfactory. Millions of dollars have been spent in experiments and thousands of persons are at work on it everywhere the world over. The results thus far have been satisfactory commercially, perhaps, but from an aesthetic point of view thus far nothing has been accomplished. The reproductions of local color have nothing to do with aesthetic pleasure because of imitation.

The criticism has been made that no photograph can be as beautiful as an oil painting, because it is lacking in colors. This is not criticism, but stupidity; a lack of understanding of the underlying laws of beauty. It is the old story in another form of, is a painting as beautiful as sculpture, or is violin playing not greater than piano, and all similar nonsense.

It would be edifying to hear such critics express their preference between the paintings or the etchings of Rembrandt.

The attacks upon photography seemed to find their inception because of the "machine" which the camera was dubbed, as opposed to the handwork of painters and sculptors. Yet this "machine" can negate 99 percent of what was and still is called painting. Through it a man who knows how to really photograph is able to channel the impulses of human beings and to register the objective world directly, through the science of optics and the chemistry of silver and platinum, translated into tonalities subtle beyond the reach of any human hand.

The early painter Memling, in his wonderful portraits, was in reality the first photographer. His idea of depicting his subject was photographic as I understand that term.

Photography is not superseding any living medium, but it has its own inherent virtues, as an additional tool which can be developed by those who recognise and feel their potential livingness.

Simply because the usual photograph can be done mechanically and easily photography should not be despised as a mere matter of mechanism.

For that matter, though, you do not have to be a painter or sculptor to be an artist. You may be a shoemaker. You may be creative as such. And if so you are a greater artist than the majority of the painters whose work is shown in the art galleries of today.

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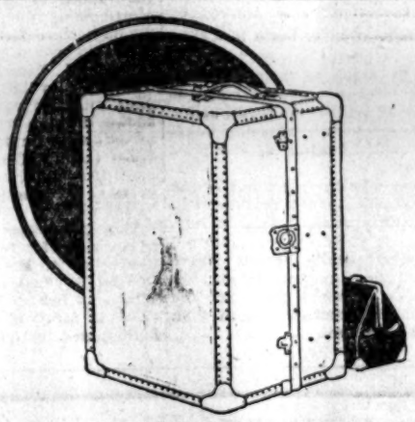
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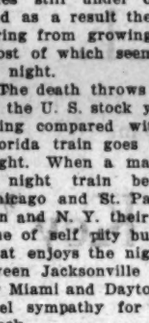
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Fogg Museum To Uncover Treasures Of Colophon

Receives First Research Permit Granted To Foreign Society Since Before The World War

Colophon, an ancient city in Smyrna, Asia Minor, whose glory faded shortly after the death of Alexander the Great, is expected to provide a treasure trove of relics of the little known civilization of the Indian Greeks, when it is excavated during the next five years, under the direction of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University. Permission to undertake this archaeological research, the first granted to any foreign society since the world war, has been received from the Greek Government.

The museum has been negotiating for the right to delve into buried Colophon since 1920. Now that it has been granted, it comes with plans for the research already formed. Money to finance the expedition is to come from a generous anonymous gift made in 1920, and sufficient for at least five years of work, according to Prof. George H. Chase, a director of the museum. Through an agreement between the museum and the American School in Athens, both institutions are to share in the results of the explorations.

It is with no ordinary interest that archaeologists anticipate the uncovering of Colophon. An unusual condition makes its musty remains invaluable in their eyes.

CITY WAS ABANDONED

It is believed that after having been founded by Ionian Greeks, who came by sea, and flourishing for several centuries mostly under Grecian, sometimes under Lydian rule, its population of between 50,000 and 100,000 souls was withdrawn almost at one time by order of Lysimachus about 300 B. C. The abandoning of the city by the command of this transient successor to a portion of Alexander's kingdom is thought to have been permanent. Thus it is hoped that in its ruins will be found remains of early archaeic sculpture and other evidences of the little-known life and culture of the Ionian Greeks, unmixed with and undisturbed by later Roman or Byzantine evidences.

Mention in later times is made of a Colophon, but this town is believed to have been really Notium, the seaport of the ancient Colophon, and located some five miles away, according to Professor Chase. This debated point is also expected to be cleared by the work.

At any rate, there is every expectation that this center of Ionian colonization in the ninth and eighth centuries will yield to the explorers a worth-while reward for their pains. Western Asia Minor during Colophon's prime was rich and prosperous. It was in this region that under Croesus the first gold coins are reputed to have been struck. The country was rich in gold, and was a center for trade and travel between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between the East and the West. The first traders and travelers of an awakening world are said to have made this region their highway.

HAD THE FIRST PUBLIC INNS

In consequence the first public inns of mankind are believed to have been opened in this section, of which Colophon was an important center. Whether definite trace of these original hotels will be uncovered will be decided by the archaeologist's pick and shovel. If not, sculpture and coins, gems and other remains, are expected to be found that may shed new light upon the Ionic in Greek civilisation. A great mass of vase fragments is thought to be in the ruins. No one aim is to guide the expedition, it is said; it is purely for the purpose of scientific contribution to the knowledge of ancient Greek civilisation of the seventh, fifth and sixth centuries.

The Acropolis of Colophus is quite plainly marked, and it is at this point that excavation will be commenced simultaneously with the excavation of a graveyard outside the city wall. About 50 or 60 men are to be employed in this preliminary work the first year. Later the number may be increased to some 200.

Miss Hetty Goldman, a graduate of Byrn Mawr and holder of a degree of Doctor of Philosophy awarded by Radcliffe, will be in charge of the work. She is now in Greece. B. H. Hill, director of the American School in Athens, is to assist in the direction, and will be on the scene in person during part of the time, as will other members of the school.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Gets License To Preach

Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 18.—A 13-year-old girl was among seven persons granted a license to preach by the Northeastern Oklahoma Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday. She is Miss Fay Emery of Miami, Okla., who began preaching last Summer in the mining district near her home. She is in the seventh grade at school, and says her ambition is to become a foreign missionary.

The girl became a Sunday school teacher in the primary department two years ago. Under the direction of the Rev. George A. Kleinstepper she prepared a sermon and delivered it from his pulpit. Later she filled vacancies at Fisher, Okla., and then preached at Baxter Springs.

Dockers Boycott Beer In London

London, Feb. 24.—Officials of the Transport Workers' Federation declared today there was no doubt that the dockyard area of London had practically gone "dry" as the result of the dockers boycott of beer ordered by the federation to begin last Monday. All week the dockers have bravely stuck to their guns and have foresworn the beverage as a protest against the recent action of the brewers in reducing wages and still keeping up the price of beer.

Men who for years had drunk beer have stopped drinking entirely this week, federation officials reported. They referred to several public houses where thousands of customers daily, but at none of which yesterday the customers numbered more than a dozen or two.

Transoceanic Air Service Prospect Growing Brighter

Scheme For Aerial Mail And Passenger Transport Between Britain, South Africa And Australasia Brought Appreciably Nearer By Financiers' Offer To Find Capital

London (Special).—The prospect of an air service for passengers and mails between Great Britain, South Africa, and Australasia, calling at India and Egypt on the way, is brought appreciably nearer by the announcement that a group of British financiers are prepared to find a capital of £3,000,000, if certain guarantees from the countries concerned are provided.

The proposal is that a contribution of £1,000,000 should be made by the home and dominion governments during a period of two years, in which time experiments would be made for proving the practicability of the scheme. If the results should be satisfactory the syndicate proposes to institute a fortnightly service between England, Egypt, the Cape, India, Australia, and New Zealand, subject to the subsidy of £500,000 a year, of which half shall be provided by Great Britain and the other half by India and the dominion governments concerned.

AUSTRALIA WILL HELP

At the present moment the Australian Government has promised about £200,000 toward the first million pounds required, but South Africa and New Zealand have not yet replied to the suggestion of contribution, which was made when the imperial conference met in London some months ago. As the matter is of imperial significance, however, it is likely that their replies will be favorable, and it is known that the scheme is approved of by the authorities in India. When these replies are received the British Government will be able to make a definite announcement on the matter.

That an overseas air service has advanced so far is due to the initiative of A. H. Ashbolt, Agent-General for Tasmania in London. When the British Government decided to scrap the huge airships built during the latter days of the war, Mr. Ashbolt proposed a detailed scheme for establishing a service which was discussed by the imperial conference. He has not permitted the suggestion to lie idle, rightly thinking that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. If the service is established it will be due in no small measure to his enterprise and energy.

EXPLAINS PROPOSAL

In an interview with a representative Mr. Ashbolt explained the details of the new proposal. He said that the present scheme was based on the report of the Imperial Air Communications Committee which sat when the imperial conference was held in London. The report provides for a two-year period of inauguration, when a monthly flight might be made to Egypt, with an extension to India and demonstration flights to South Africa.

The estimated cost is £1,339,000. This sum would provide for the erection of a complete base in Egypt. It does not allow for the purchase of land for overseas bases. The money represents the contribution from the home and overseas governments that will have to be made if the service is to have a beginning. It would be made up as follows: Great Britain, £325,000; India, £250,000; Australia, £250,000; South Africa; £100,000; New Zealand, £75,000.

This fund would be spent on erecting airship bases at Cardington (England), Egypt (for India and the Cape), and Melbourne (for Australia and New Zealand), with a number of mooring-mast stations to link up the bases. This work would occupy 18 months. The last six months would be devoted to a series of trial trips between Great Britain and Australia. If these results were satisfactory the syndicate would form a company on the lines suggested in the opening paragraph of this article.

To Drill Volcano On Island Of Hawaii

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 17.—Extensive drillings into the great active volcano of Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii, will be undertaken during 1922 in an endeavor to determine the heat of the volcano, the quantity of steam underneath, the mineral constituents and the solution of other related questions, Prof. T. A. Jaggar Jr., government volcanologist at Hawaii, announced here today.

A fund of $5,000 has been raised to defray the expense of the experiments, $3,000 having been contributed by John Brooks Henderson of Washington, D. C., and the remainder having been given by Hilo and Honolulu business men.

Kilauea now is unusually quiet but a "livening up at the equinox is expected," Professor Jaggar said. He said he based this prediction of satistics of former activities. Ten years ago the volcano was in the same conditon as now, he said. Then there was a lava rising in September and one in March.

Canadian Effort Against Home Brew

Toronto, March 19 (Special).—Representatives of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance have presented to the government for consideration amendments to the Temperance Act annulling the preferred position given to native wines and to put an end to the advertising and supplying of ingredients for home brewing; provision for the reporting to the provincial authorities of all stocks of liquor held in the Province where the amount held by the person is in excess of a certain quantity; prohibition of the serving of liquor in a private house where more than three persons other than members of the family are present; a reduction in the alcoholic strength of light beer from 2½ percent proof spirit to 1 percent

The Prime Minister said that the growing practice of home brewing caused him much concern.

THE CREST HOTEL

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Miss OLGA RATOMSKAJA

Mezzo-soprano

FROM MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD.

MISS RATOMSKAJA

Will render classical and operatic Selections, in French, Russian and Italian

THE FAMOUS DANCERS

JAMES and NELLIE VALENSO

Cold dishes of all Kinds and refreshments served.

TO-NIGHT

And Every Night

23 Ave. Haig West 937

FRANK HYDE, *Manager*

GAIETY HALL

106 North Szechuen Road

On SUNDAY April 16th at 9:00 p.m.

The Greatest and Most Talked of Film

"The Devil's Pass Key"

IN 7 REELS

UNIVERSAL SUPER PRODUCTION

THE GARCIA BROS.

In New Stunts

MISS DAISY JEROME

Select Songs

MISS NINA

In Latest Dance and Songs

THE FAMOUS LANTSZOFFS

Will Thrill You

More Real Comedys and News, All for One Dollar

Special Tea Dance and Attractions on Saturdays and Sundays

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Egg Rolling

At ST. GEORGE'S

TONIGHT

Up until two minutes before midnight, the Orchestra as usual will play for you. But when The Witching Hour arrives the music is stopped suddenly and there is a hush. Then with ceremony, pomp, a procession of expectancy fifty colored Eggs (hard boiled) are rolled upon the floor.

One of the Fifty Eggs is white. It is marked "St. George's". The Lady (or Gentleman) who captures the White Egg wins a prize—*The first prize.* A Beautiful Chocolate Easter Egg such as you have seen at the Shops . . . . . *And, Besides, there are two others.* And—at each table a little nest with four Eggs.

Will you win the prize?

Tea dance every Sunday from 4:30 to 7:30

You're Always Happy at

ST. GEORGE'S CAFE

YIH AH PAO, Proprietor, W. 802 BOB AKEO, Manager

"Ah-ha!

I perceive that you dine at the Trocadero"

FIRST CLASS TABLE d'HOTE MEALS AT REASONABLE CHARGES

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE TO BOARDERS

Direct Supervision and Management of

J. A. RAYNES

Noted for the unvarying excellence of its Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Sea Food, Poultry, etc.

14 Astor Road. Tel. N. 1664

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

USE PATIONS-SUN-PROOF PAINTS SOLE AGENTS THE FEARON, DANIEL COMPANY

Easter Greetings

From Your Favorite Dance Orchestra

Billee Powers, *piano*, Leader

Pedro Palma, *violin*,

Theodore Tapia, *saxaphone*,

Frank Augustin, *drums*

DEL MONTÉ CAFÉ

HENRY

THE TAILOR

"*Clothes that Fit*"

All measurements taken by Experienced Hands.

EXPERIENCED MEN

Who have learned the tailoring business in Europe and America are at your service to give you the best CUT, STYLE and FIT.

"ONCE YOU COME YOU'LL ALWAYS COME"

OFFICE HOURS, WEEK DAYS 11 a.m.—1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.

CLOSED SUNDAYS

7-8 Seward Road.

Y232 N. Szechuen Road, South of Boone Road.

Pennsylvania Tyres gives the same comfort to motoring as the Morris chair does in the home.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

VULCANIZING REPAIRING

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

Firestone

CORD AND FABRIC TYRES

There is no doubt about it—They give the *"Most Miles Per Dollar"*

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

REPAIRING *VULCANIZING*

Business and Official Notices

The Offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 14th, 15th and 17th, respectively, on account of the EASTER Holidays.
Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General. 47709

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1921, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 28, 1922.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
G. DE ROSSI,
Italian Consul General.
E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
H. A. WILDEN,
Consul-General for France.
ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
N. AALL,
Consul-General for Norway.
J. L. ISLER,
Consul-General for Switzerland.
J. VAN HAUTE,
Consul-General for Belgium.
F. THIEL,
Consul-General for Germany.
T. FUNATSU,
Consul-General for Japan.
B. AKERHIELM,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
W. A. A. M. DANIELS,
Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands.
C. F. GARSTIN,
British Acting Consul-General.
M. DE VEIGA MENEZES,
Consul for Brazil.
L. R. AMOEDO,
Consul for Spain.

Removal Notice

The Oriental Servant and Messenger Service is now located at

No. 51B KIANGSE ROAD.
(Frist floor)
Over the Shanghai City Bank.

47667 B.

FRESH BUTTER

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
Tel. C. 346.

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 19, at 1.45 p.m. precisely, to consider and to pass resolutions upon the several matters, notice of which is given in Municipal Notification No. 295f, published in the Municipal Gazette of March 23, 1922.

Shanghai, March 23, 1922.

G. H. STITT
A. J. WELCH
C. CHAMPKIN
R. F. C. MASTER
R. W. ROBERTSON
E. T. BYRNE
E. F. MACKAY
C. G. S. MACKIE
K. E. NEWMAN
C. E. SPARKE
O. M. GREEN
V. MEYER
S. B. NEILL
C. J. G. HILL
A. L. ANDERSON
A. D. BELL
C. R. BURKILL
B. A. CLARKE
E. C. PEARCE
H. H. READ
R. E. TOEG
H. C. GULLAND
W. J. ISSNMAN
W. B. O. MIDDLETON
R. I. FEARON
L. STRAETMANS
P. W. O. LIDDELL
C. M. BAIN
H. W. LESTER
GEO. A. JOHNSON
WAKEFORD COX
H. M. TIBBEY
N. H. RUTHERFORD
L. J. CUBITT
GILBERT DAVIES.

47214

Municipal Notification

No. 2966.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2965, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 19:—

Resolution X.—It is desirable that representatives of the Press should be admitted to full Meeting of the Municipal Council, subject to withdrawal at the request of the Chairman only when matters relating to land purchase or involving political issues are to be discussed, and that this be put into effect immediately.

Proposer: Cecil Holliday.

Seconder: Phflip W. Goldring.

Resolution XI.—That the reading of their reports by the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Electricity Committee at the annual meeting of the ratepayers is neither necessary nor desirable and should be discontinued. And that such reports should be printed and circulated among the Electors a few days before the Meeting.

Proposer: V. J. S. Rumble.

Seconder: W. Robbins.

Resolution XII.—That the continuous and alarming increase in traffic congestion in Shanghai is a matter of serious concern to the community and that the Council be and it is hereby directed to devise and adopt without further delay ways and means of affording relief in meeting present and future requirements, and that in this connexion the Council be and is hereby requested to arrange for a conference of representatives of the Councils and authorities administering territory marching with our own municipal boundaries.

Proposer: Gilbert E. Peet.

Seconder: Sidney J. Powell.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1922.

47710

Customs Notification

No. 992.

Notice is hereby given that the importation of light-weight 20-cent coins minted in Kwangtung Province is prohibited.

E. GORDON LOWDER,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 13th April, 1922.

47730

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sandy Macdonald
"SPECIAL LIQUEUR"
Buchanan's
"BLACK AND WHITE"
Buchanan's
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"
Buchanan's
"LIQUEUR" (15 yrs)

"SANDY MAC." is in a class by itself.

"BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR" will satisfy the most particular.

obtainable at all Clubs, Hotels and Store-keepers and from

GARNER, QUELCH & Co

73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2021.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2971.

The Council attaches the greatest importance to the passing of the Resolutions (published in Municipal Notification No. 2956) which will be moved at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 19, at 1.45 p.m. The attendance of all qualified Ratepayers at this Meeting is therefore particularly requested.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 17, 1922.

Municipal Notification

No. 2965.

The following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 19, 1922, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:

Resolutions I, II, and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1921, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1922, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 8,000,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized and directed to arrange for the reassessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such reassessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1923, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention at least 24 hours before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m., on April 12, for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April, 8, 1922.

47556

NOTICE

Piles both external and internal cured altogether from the root by external painless applications only (No Knife used at all).
Apply to Dr. MEHTA,
40 North Szechuen Rd., Shanghai.

42664

A Corona Typewriter—
—A Ford Motor Car

FRESH DRAWING

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to hold a FRESH DRAWING unless the winner in the recent drawing makes claim for the Prize before the end of this month. All old tickets will participate in the new drawing.

We still have on hand a few machines with tickets

BUY your CORONA and a chance for a NEW STANDARD FORD TOURING CAR from

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Corona Sales Agents
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

TOWN HALL

Saturday, April 29th at 9.15 p.m.
GRAND CONCERT
MME. M. B. TCHERKASSKAIA
Famous Prima-Donna, Petrograd Imperial Theatre
Assisted by
N. M. BRAVIN
Famous Premier Baritone, of Mosc ow
Booking at Moutrie's Admission $5, 3, 2, 1

Trade Mark
PHONE N. 1036

SEAN YOU, ZOO & CO., LTD.

Towels (Turkish and Honey Comb).
BATH Robes for Gentlemen, Ladies & children.
Y. 16A N. Szechuen Rd. (Near N. Soochow Rd).

47639

Manufacturers and hold large stocks.

Paragon dixie GRASS RUGS

"EVERLASTING WEAR"
Latest designs and colouring
All in full sizes

NISHINA BROS. CO.

Phone N. 3169 29 Chapoo Road.

47358

DR. Z. S. TORJEWSKY

DENTAL SURGEON

11, Peking Road (First Floor) Phone Central 207.

Newest methods of dental treatment and technical work.
OUTFIT AND MACHINERY AFTER THE LATEST INVENTIONS

29320

Chung Foo Union Bank Building

JINKEE ROAD

When this Building is completed there will be large and small suites of offices to let; those interested may obtain further particulars regarding same by applying to either The Chung Foo Union Bank (Ningpo Road), or to Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd. Property Department. 46238

Dr. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment o Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 2121.

Cercle Sportif Francais

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Cercle Sportif Francais will be held in the Club House on Saturday, 29th April, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

Passing of the accounts
Additional articles to the Rules
New Building Verdun Garden
Election of the various Committees.

Members desirous of bringing forward a Resolution on any special matter should send the same in writing to the Secretary at least eight days before the Meeting.

Members wishing to be elected to a Committee are requested to send in their name to the Secretary before the 24th of April and to mention the Committee which they wish to join.

LE COMITE.

47735

Business and Official Notices

20 DAY SALE

APR. 17 TO MAY 7

LACES, DRAWN-WORK, EMBROIDERIES.

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER. 20 DAYS

CHI CHANG & Co.

1297 BROADWAY
NEAR ASTOR HOUSE
TEL. N. 1979

The China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the General Agents and Managers, No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (2nd floor) on Thursday, 27th April, 1922, at 3:00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents and Managers.

Shanghai, April 13th, 1922.

47654

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Kiukiang Road, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1922, at 4.00 p.m., when the Report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1921, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st April to the 27th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1922.

47724

REVISED NOTICE
Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited

SHANGHAI.

Issue of 100,000 of the unissued ordinary shares of the Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 24th day of April, 1922, both days inclusive instead of from the 4th to the 10th day of April as appears by the Notice of Closure of the Transfer Books bearing date the 11th day of March, 1922, which notice is hereby cancelled.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers

Shanghai, 15th March, 1922.

46698

CAFE LION RESTAURANT

SUKIYAKI

Served in

PURE JAPANESE STYLE

Chapoo Rd., near Quinsan Garden
Tel. N. 2281 47144

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

86th MEETING.
15th & 17th April, 1922.
(Saturday & Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp Daily.

MEMBERS' GUEST TICKETS:—A Limited Number of Tickets of Admission to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member, at a cost of $5.00 each. Applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by Cash.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—11.50 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 1.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICES:—Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 9, Hongkong Road, every minute from noon.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

*VEHICULAR TRAFFIC on Kiangwan Roads shall be regulated as follows:

12 Noon to 4 p.m. Shanghai to Kiangwan by New Kiangwan Road

12 Noon to 4 p.m. Kiangwan to Shanghai by Old Kiangwan Road

After 4 p.m. Kiangwan to Shanghai by New Kiangwan Road

After 4 p.m. Shanghai to Kiangwan by Old Kiangwan Road

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

47686

FOR SALE

A limited quantity of copper mosquito screening in rolls of 100 feet long by 3 feet wide.
Apply:—
China Investment & Trading Co.,
6 Kiukiang Rd.
Phone Central 4757

47681

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 14th, 15th and 17th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

47662

Removal Notice

The Oriental Secret Service has removed to

NO. 51B KIANGSE ROAD
First floor
Over the Shanghai City Bank
Telephone 6565.

57667 A.

NOTICE

National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and of the Fourth Year of the Republic (1915).

With reference to the Notice issued to the Press by the undersigned under date 23rd March, 1922, in which was published a list of the schedule numbers of those $10,000 Bonds and $1,000 Bonds of the above Loans for the interest and redemption of which the Inspector General of Customs is responsible, the public is hereby notified that, owing to an error on the part of the Ministry of Finance, three numbers were omitted from that list, namely,

4th Year Loan: $1,000 Bonds:
Nos. 2231, 2232, 2233.

and that these three Bonds are redeemable, and interest coupons which they bear payable, from the funds under the administration of the Inspector General of Customs.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 5th April, 1922.

47585

Dr. Fustenberg M. D.

8B Kiukiang Road.
Specialist in urinary, skin and venereal diseases.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30 or by appointment.
Tel. Central 833.

47720

In The International Mixed Court Of Shanghai

RE: THE PING SUNG STEAMSHIP COMPANY 兆生輪船公司
formerly of No. 153 North Soochow Road.
(Petition in Bankruptcy)

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in this matter and by an Order of this Honourable Court dated 4th April, 1922, the undersigned are appointed Interim Receivers.

Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks of the said Order.

Creditors are required to file their claims with us without delay.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE.
Official Court Accountants.

No. 7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 6th April, 1922.

47714

TO CAPITALISTS

A coal mine—producing best quality of smokeless coal—mining area ten thousand mows—transportation convenient.

AND

two silver mines—producing—81,00% of Lead 60.286% of silver, occupying two thousand mows.

Owner of the above mines is willing to go into partnership with capitalists of any nationality in exploiting & operating same.

Enquiries may be made to Mr. Z. F. Chen from 1 to 2 every afternoon at the Central Press Office. P425 Nanking Road.

47689

Messrs. R. Fano, L. Basset, J. Thesmar.

Commissaires Priseures, acting on behalf of Mr. Marcel Darre, Liquidator, and by decision of the French Mixed Court, will sell by Public Auction at No. 4 the French Bund on Wednesday the 19th April 1922 beginning at 10.30 a.m. the following assorted Wines etc., etc.

3 cases Chateau Yquem
4 „ „ Coutet
2 „ „ Lafite
4 „ „ Mouton Rodschild
9 „ Corblanc
9 „ Graves superieur
3 „ Chateau Larose
9 „ St. Estephe
36 „ Medoc de Schroder and Schyler Cie.—Bordeaux
54 „ Medoc de Latrille and Ginestet—Bordeaux
4 „ Creme de cacao de Rocher freres

Imported from G. Preller & Co., Bordeaux.

a quantity of Sauternes (White Wine), Rhum, Gin, Wine, Cidre, ½ bottle-beer, Tuborg etc., etc.

1 Cork making Machine, 1 machine for making bottle-caps, playing cards, bottle-wax, corks, empty barrels and bottles, Furnitures, typewriters, tables, shelves, home-made ladies hats, etc., etc.

For any enquiries concerning auction-lists etc., please apply to Messrs. R. Fano, L. Basset, J. Thesmar-Commissaires Priseures No. 4 The French Bund.

47518

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
3 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Pukat
Amritsar	Ilollo	Rangoon
	Ipoh	Saigon
	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Sourabaya
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cawnpore	Madras	Tavoy
Cebu	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	Peking	New York
Haiphong	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

R. W. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme.
(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	17,962,300

President: Jean Jadot
Head Office: Brussels.
Branches and Agents at London, Manchester, Paris, New York, Bucarest, Cologne, Alexandria, Cairo, Tantah, Ziftah, Zagazig, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.
Affiliated Banks:
Banco de Cartagena, Madrid, with Branches in Spain and Morocco.
Wiener-Bank-Verein, Vienna, with Branches in Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, Italy (Tyrol), Yugo-Slavia, Turkey, and Asia Minor.
A. Kouyoumdjiaki & Co., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS,
Manager, Shanghai branch.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. REENS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $22,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	S. Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Peking	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserved Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 40 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan),

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts, Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Y. M. CHIEN, Manager,
Y. S. WONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital authorised $1,200,000.00
Capital paid up 1,057,790.00
Reserved Fund HK. $400,000.00
Undivided profit HK $950,867.73

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907,

Paid-Up Capital .. $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2651
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mik, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. Z. Tsou, P. E. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits G.$15,195,750.

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Offices 27 Place Tolozan.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches

China	Spain
Shanghai	Barcelona
Peking	Madrid
Tientsin	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Dominican Republic
Hongkong	Santo Domingo
Canton	Sanches
India	San Francisco de Macoris
Bombay	San Pedro de Macoris
Calcutta	Santiago
Rangoon	Puerto Plata
Japan	Barahona
Yokohama	La Vega
Kobe	Panama
Java	Panama
Batavia	Colon
Sourabaya	
Philippines	
Manila	
Cebu	

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	England
Buenos Aires	London
Rosario	Italy
Belgium	Genoa
Antwerp	Peru
Brussels	Lima
Brazil	Porto Rico
Pernambuco	Ponce
Rio de Janeiro	San Juan
Santos	Russia
Sao Paulo	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Temporarily closed
Valparaiso	
Cuba	Uruguay
Havana and 22 branches	Montevideo
	Venezuela
	Caracas

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $3,534,600.00
Special Reserve Fund $3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
Sung Han-chang.
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金 城 銀 行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.
Authorised Capital $5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $4,500,000
Surplus ..... $ 250,000
Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address "Kincheng"
Shanghai
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 1209
Manager's Office: 1269
Foreign Dept. C. 1211

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,560,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent

行 業 銀 東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorized Capital .. $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.
R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $133,310.00
Undivided Profits .. $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING,
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit Central Liegeois.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinit, SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. Offices: Central 5090 & 5091.
Managers' Office, Central 5094.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1919
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wen

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
in principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Authorized Capital: $20,000,000
Paid-up $5,000,000

中 南 銀 行

CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

4 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.

Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea
Tel. Nos. Managing Director: C. 6324 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3099
Y. Hou, Managing Director.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorised ..... Lit. 50,000,000.—
Capital Paid up ..... Lit. 12,500,000.—

HEAD OFFICE
36, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS
London Joint City & Midland Bank; London, England.
Banca dell'Italia Meridionale; Naples, Milan, Bari, Genoa, Palermo, Pozzuoli, Italy.
Deutsche Bank; Hamburg, Germany.
East River National Bank, New York, U. S. A.
Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.
The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd., Tokyo, Yokohama, Japan.

BRANCHES
Canton—Tientsin—Tsingtao,
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.
Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the World.
SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.
Viscount di Villa & Mr. W. S. T. Nien,
Managing Directors.
TELEPHONE:—C. 3487 Managers
C. 6678 T. T. and Exchange
C. 2082 General Office
C. 494 Chinese Department.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1|6|20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
E. ARDAIN, Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital .. $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, General Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

New C. E. R. Chief Takes Over Seals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The Government has received a telegram from Mr. Sung Hsiao-lian, former President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, saying that Mr. Sung handed over the seals of office to his successor on the 10th instant. He forwarded his resignation to Peking on January 4, and it was accepted.

Some time afterwards a mandate appointed Mr. Wang Nai-ping to the post, but on March 28 another mandate appointed Mr. C. C. Wang Acting President of the railway company, pending the acceptance by Mr. Wang Nai-ping. Accordingly he had handed over to Mr. C. C. Wang.

(Japanese War Dept.)

Vladivostok, April 7.—It is learned from Harbin, under date of April 5th, that Soviet Russia has declared herself ready to hand over the Chinese Eastern Railway to China if the latter agrees to recognise the Soviet Government.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Hoosier State for San Francisco: Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and son, Mrs. I. I. Fullington, Mrs. H. C. Mackay, Mrs. T. F. van Wickel and two children, Mrs. N. B. Longfellow, Mrs. T. R. Newberry and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moeller and three children, Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Mrs. D. D. Patterson and son, Capt. H. G. Myhre, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gregory and daughter, Mrs. O. Burness and son, Mrs. A. Rendano and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hale and four children, Misses M. Davis, M. A. Crane, Mrs. E. H. Neusbanmer, Mrs. G. Steel-Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bristow and son, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnucan, Mrs. L. T. Austin, Miss S. P. Vennum, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. and Miss Rae Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rice and son, Messrs. C. Gadow, A. Hartmann, H. E. Morton, Geo. van Dyne, P. B. Shelmardine, O. S. White, L. F. Silversmith, W. C. Cobbs, H. Henderson, C. J. Hemsworth, L. R. Andrews, W. M. Hatch, T. V. Hinske, R. B. Edgerton, W. P. Crismond; for Yokohama: Mr. A. K. Jensen, Mrs. W. H. Borle and son; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. White and two sons.

Morphia Shipments Attributed To U. S. By British Firm

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The International Anti-Opium Association reports that in a large seizure of morphia made by the Maritime Customs recently there were six five-pound tins bearing the labels of a British manufactory, J. A. Wink and Co., London. This firm was written to asking for a verification of their labels and wrappers and the following is their reply:

"We are in receipt of your letter enclosing a brown paper wrapper and label. We recognise this as our label and the brown paper is without doubt our original wrapper.

"In reply to your inquiry as to the British trade in morphia we may tell you that during the past three years there have been practically no direct transactions with Japan. You are probably aware that exportation from this country is only possible by Home Office permit and no permit is granted for Japan unless a request is received together with an undertaking that the morphia will be consumed in Japan and will not be exported.

"We consider it probable that the six five-pound tins of our manufacture may have been obtained from the United States."

INDIAN NAMED

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, April 14.—As the first Indian to occupy the post, Mr. Jamshed Kanga has been appointed Permanent Advocate-General.

NEW SHIP LINE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—The Journal des Debats learns that a Japanese company shortly proposes to open up a regular shipping service between Japan and the Free Port of Dantzig.

Financial And Commercial News

ENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST

Thursday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
K. and S. B.	$835
artered	£14¼
sso-Asiatic .	Rs. 250
rine Insurance	
nton	442 B.
th China	144
on of Canton.	240
ngtsze	24 B.
Eastern Ins..	22 ½
ire Insurance	
na Fire	H. $125¼ B.
gkong Fire ..	H.$375 B.
Shipping	
o-China Def ..	H. $270
o-China Pref..	H. $38 B.
ell"	92/3 B.
nghai Tug ord	Tls. 43 B.
i Tug Pref. ..	Tls. 37½ B.
Mining	
ping	Tls. 22¾
ental Cons ..	13/-
ib	H.$1 B.
Docks	
gkong Dock.	H.$153
nghai Dock ..	Tls. 113
Eng. Works.	Tls. 8¼ S.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 4¾
Wharves	
nghai Wharf .	Tls. 147 B.
gkong Wharf.	H. 103 S.
ds and Hotels	
French Land.	Tls. 84 B.
nghai Land ..	Tls. 83 B.
haiwei Land .	Tls. 3
i Hotel, Ltd..	$55
na Realty ord.	Tls. 50
na Realty Pref	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
o (ord.)	Tls. 16¾ S.
o (pref.)	Tls. 101 B.
u-kung-mow .	Tls. 22 B.
ental	Tls. 9¾ B.
nghai Cotton ..	Tls. 146
Industrials	
fer Tiles	Tls. 25
na Sugar	H. 130 B.
en Island	H. 20¾ B.
gkats	Tls. 8 B.
jor Bros.	Tls. 5
i Sumatra ..	Tls. 80
Stores	
l and Holts ..	$7
welyn	$30
e Crawford ..	$102
utrie	$40
tson	H.$9.40 B.
eks	$13
bbers (Local)	
na	Tls. 2½ B.
herst	Tls. 0.15
glo-Java	Tls. 3.80 B.
glo-Dutch	Tls. 1 B.
r Tawah	Tls. 11¼ B.
u Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.35
to	Tls. 0.40
kit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1
emor United ..	Tls. 0.40 B.
empedak	Tls. 2
eng	Tls. 1
nsolidated	Tls. 1 B.
minion	Tls. 0.70 B.
la Kalumpong.	Tls. 4½ B.
a Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
pala	Tls. 0.20
payang	Tls. 6
ran	Tls. 3
dah	Tls. 1
ta Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
oewoek Java ..	Tls. 4 B.
dang	Tls. 3
ngkalan Durian	Tls. 1
rmata	Tls. 1
pah	Tls. 0.25
magagas	Tls. 0.40
ekees	Tls. 50 cts.
mambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
nawang	Tls. 0.60
ai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.35
anghai Malay .	Tls. 1
ai Malay pref.	Tls. 5
anghai Pahang.	Tls. 50 cts.
ngala	Tls. 25 cts.
ngei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
a Manggis	Tls. 1
ai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.40
iping	Tls. 0.15
nah Merah	Tls. 0.30 B.
bong	Tls. 0.80
ngbes	Tls. 1.80 B.
Miscellaneous	
I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 823
lty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
anghai Trams..	Tls. 103 B.
anghai Gas ...	Tls. 26½ B.
rse Bazaar ...	Tls. 40
ai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
ai Telephone .	Tls. 89 S.
ai Waterworks.	Tls. 145 S.

Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 898

PARIS-LONDON CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Radio)

Paris, April 13.—The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted today at £1= Francs 47.63.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE DOWN

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate from 4½ to 4 percent.

USE PATIONS-SUN-PROOF PAINTS SOLE AGENTS THE PEARON-DANIEL COMPANY

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending Friday:

The local share market closes early this week for the Easter holidays and business will not be resumed until Tuesday, April 18. There has been no substantial change in conditions on the local share market since issue of our last circular and business has been practically limited to orders from the genuine investors, the speculative buyer being conspicuous by his absence from the market for the time being. Cottons continue practically neglected with buyers quoting slightly easier rates. New Engineering Works are decidedly easier with buyers at Tls. 8 and sellers at Tls. 8¼. Shanghai Docks after recovering to Tls. 115 close easier with shares offering at this figure.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf have rallied and changed hands today at Tls. 147½.

London market shows little change and the following are our latest urgent cable advices:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913 British Issue £75½ sellers.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913 French Issue £72½ sellers.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913 German Issue £66 sellers.

Chinese Eng. and Mining Co. "B" £3.17.6 sellers.

Chinese Eng. and Mining Co. 6% Debs. £98.0.0 buyers.

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates 18s. 3d. buyers.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co. £17.12.6 buyers.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. £3.18.0 sellers.

Shell Transport and Trading Co. £5.3.9 buyers.

Noel Murray's Weekly Report

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Piece-Goods Trade, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company write as follows:

Cotton.—A further fall in prices has taken place in Liverpool and yesterday, Spot Good Middlings were quoted at 10.21d. and May and July were both 10.06d. Bengals are unchanged at 7.80d and Egyptians are down 25 points to 17.50d. In Bombay prices continue to advance and they now are Rs. 351 for Bengals, Rs. 397 for Oomras and Rs. 476 for Broach. In New York yesterday Spot Cotton was 17.80 cents. May 17.66, July 1729, October 17.13, December 17.13 and January 17.04 cents.

Home Market Prices in Manchester are on the easy side once more, if anything, but there is little doing to give the market a fair test. Work is wanted by many of the Mills.

Local Market.—There is a pretty blue atmosphere in most of the offices this week. Monday is higher for one thing and the political horizon is still darkened by war clouds, but the news of late is a little better. In Hankow the demand for stock goods continues but the market is quiet and prices steady. Yarn deliveries are still brisk. Deliveries have continued to be heavy and stocks are rapidly becoming smaller.

Standard Contract.—A final draft endorsed by the Bradford Chamber has been sent out by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and has had the approval of the Piece Goods sub-committee of the Shanghai Chamber and is now going round the circuit of the other Chambers.

Statistical.—There are Tls. 28,892,000 in Bars and Sycee and $34,000,000 in all the banks, the native holdings included in these totals being Tls. 9,300,000 and $18,510,000.

Yarn.—The Indian staple is almost out of sight at the present time, 35 Bales of 10's being the only sale made. 3,900 bales of Locals have been contracted for and 3,100 bales have been taken by the retailers.

Auctions.—The total number of pieces sold this week was 42,847 and the results are far from gratifying, the demand being sluggish and the tendency downwards is every department. A very few chops only picked up a little. Deliveries of auction purchases remain satisfactory.

Dr. Peter Kingman, D.D.S.

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Teeth of superior workmanship in vulcanite, gold and alloy plates, gold crown and bridge work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

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40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Singapore, March 29, 1922

A slight improvement has taken place in the London market, since we last reported, 8d. having been touched for spot. This morning, however, London was again reported down to 7⅝d., and New York, after having reached 14½ cents, is again down to 14 cents. The local market, which is very sensitive to any upward movement, has shared in the advance, but sellers are now rather reluctant in coming down to the level of the consuming markets.

There was an all-round demand at today's auction where prices realised show a slight advance on the week.

Of the 818 tons catalogued 679 tons were offered and 541 tons sold.

Awarded Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold at 26½ cents, which is ½ cent up. One lot fetched 27 cents.

Sheet equal to Standard sold freely at the above figures: these prices show, however, no change.

A few lots of this grade, packed in cases, realised 26½ cents.

Off Quality Sheets found ready buyers.

Only one lot of Standard 1st Latex was sold, the price being 26½ cents; this lot, however, was packed in cases.

Crepe equal to Standard was in good demand, selling up to 26 cents.

Off Color Latex sold to an interested market.

Brown, Dark and Barky Crepes were wanted at prices practically unchanged since last sale.

Meyer and Measor.

Semenoff's Men Encouraged By Japanese Stand

(Dalla News Agency)

Harbin, April 12.—The present move of the Japanese troops in the so-called neutral zone has aroused fresh hopes in the local reactionary circles. New plans are being drafted with regard to another offensive on the People's Revolutionary Army. Couriers are travelling between Harbin and Vladivostok, military officers are again being recruited along the entire line of Chinese Eastern Railway, and considerable sums of money are entrusted to some of them.

Some well-known Semenoffist heroes are named as standing at the head of a fresh adventure. Military uniforms and equipments are again in demand at the Harbin market, the purchasers paying in checks on local Japanese banks.

Peasants in the region of Spasskoe are terrorised by the Japanese. For the slightest suspicion of intercourse with the People's Revolutionary Army or with the partizans, be they their fathers and relatives, the peasants are summarily shot. Several cases are reported when corpses of peasants are found in the vicinity of Spasskoe.

The railway guards of the Sedanka station near Vladivostok have arrested six armed Hunghutse including a Japanese, who at the inquest called himself Isabani. Later he proved to be Itahasi, a Japanese gendarme at Pervaia Rechka station.

British Firm Gets Bridge Contract

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—A Darlington company has successfully tendered 18 bridges to the Siamese State Railways.

There were 50 tenders from different parts of Europe and North America.

Tung Now Busy With Plans To Put Grafters In Jail

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, April 13.—Tung Kang still presses for justice to be enforce upon the guilty officials of finance and spent several hours yesterday in conference to devise means for the apprehension of the accused. It has been proposed to circulate a petition to the government signed by the entire judiciary body of China, urging that steps be taken to arrest these officials who openly flaunt the law of their country. The fact that Chang Hu is permitted to reside calmly in Peking and defy the officers of justice is considered to be the most flagrant example of the neglect into which the laws of the country have fallen.

Reunification and constitutional government are held to be impossible while officials of this nature are permitted to remain at liberty and to mock at justice. Disappointment is expressed in many quarters that the students have remained so apathetic to the entire matter which touches so much more vitally the rights of the people than the various other causes upon which they have been expending their energy, notably the Non-Christian movement.

Tung Kang has reported an additional forty one loans, three of which he holds to be particularly bad, one with the Hung Hui Bank, one with the Industrial Development Bank, and one with the Bank of China. In the first, which was for a total of $450,000, the transactions were very involved, only $9,000 actually having been advanced to the government, while three months interest was deducted in the beginning, $13 commission paid on each $1,000, and $106,000 deducted for the redemption. It is recommended that the $9,000 be returned to the bank and those guilty of malpractice be prosecuted.

In the second case with the Industrial Development Bank, the loan was to be a total of $10,000,000 with an interest rate of 19 percent. There were several other indications of malpractice. In the Bank of China loan which was for the Hsing Kiang Military expedition $269,000 found its way by some mysterious process into the hands of several of the individual commanders of the expedition.

A rumor was circulated today that Tung Kang might receive more material aid from Wu Pei-fu than congratulatory telegrams which are not much help in arresting Chang Hu.

Bandits Active On Shantung Railroad

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—It is reported that General Chin Lin, Inspector General of the Shantung Railway Police has informed the Government that the tufei along the railway are still active, and requested that he be furnished reinforcements.

Major Li Show-ching, Inspector of the secret service of the Metropolitan Police, has been sent to study the situation and it is believed that a force of secret service men may be organised for the suppression of bandits along the railway.

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Financial Experts Urge Return To Gold Standard

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The speediest possible return to the gold standard is the Allied experts' main recommendation with regard to the stabilisation of currency.

This should be assisted by an association of central bankers and also an international convention for the purpose of centralising and coordinating the demand for gold in order to avoid fluctuations in price which would be likely to follow the competitive efforts of a number of countries to secure metallic reserves.

The Allied experts also recommend that each country should be left free to decide whether they should adopt the old gold parity or a new parity approximating the present exchange value of its currency.

The experts advise an early abandonment of the restrictions on imports and exports, which has been applied to certain countries with the effect of temporarily protecting their finances.

State Funeral For Prince Su At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The body of Prince Su arrived at the Chien Mien Station from Port Arthur shortly before three o'clock this afternoon and was conveyed with fitting pomp to the family burial ground at Chiasung outside the Shakuomen.

The funeral parade was a very imposing one, being organised after the style of the Imperial House. A number of sacrificial shrines had been erected along the route, at each of which a halt was made.

A number of Mongolian princes and Manchu nobles were included in the party which received the body at the station. The bands of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Metropolitan Police and the Ministry of the Navy were in attendance.

Seeks Back Pay For War Department

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—General Pao Kwei-ching, who has resumed the Portfolio of War, is now making strong representations to the Cabinet for funds to pay arrears of salary to the people under his command.

Gandhi Honored By Compatriots

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, April 14.—Today marked the culmination of the week's inauguration of Mr. Gandhi's swaraj campaign. The hartal was rigorously observed in the native quarters of the city, the bazaars, Stock Exchange and bullion and cotton markets remaining closed. No disturbances occurred.

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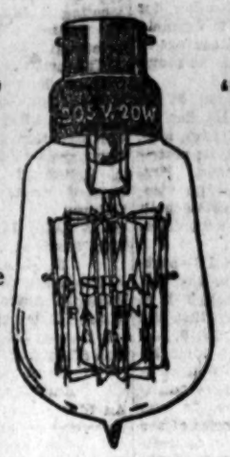

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Musical Program Arranged For Woman's Club Meeting

The American Woman's Club checks off on its program for the past week the business meeting of the Social Department with its election of officers, held Monday; the meeting of the Literary Department Friday with papers by Mrs. Mabee of Shanghai College on "Mencius and His Writings" and by Mrs. B. A. Edwards on "The Conquering State of Tsin," and the Easter Egg Rolling for children held yesterday in Jessfield Park. A more detailed account of the latter occasion will be found elsewhere.

The Social Department at its business session last Monday re-elected its efficient chairman, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, to direct its activities for the coming season. Mrs. W. H. Lunt was elected first vice-president and Mrs. James Macbeth second vice-president, with Mrs. John Corbett secretary.

The work of the Social Department goes on constantly through the club year and although it is carried on so smoothly that the members take it for granted and seldom realise what is behind the preparations for their comfort a considerable amount of responsibility is involved. Hence it was felt wise to divide the duties of the department between two committees. The Hostess Committee will appoint the board of hostesses and will be responsible for the hostesses serving at the regular bi-monthly teas. It will also be responsible for the annual Garden Party. Its officers were elected as follows: Mrs. G. R. Loehr, chairman, Mrs. F. A. Seifert, Mrs. A. L. Blechyndon and Mrs. N. G. Harris.

The Entertainment Committee will have charge of the Children's Christmas Party and all other special social events of the year. Mrs. R. W. Squires was elected chairman, the other members being Mrs. W. H. Lowe, Mrs. Trevor Thomas and Mrs. A. D. Stewart.

GENERAL MEETING TUESDAY

The general meeting of the Club will be held on Tuesday, April 18 at 4 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe, the hostesses for the afternoon being Mrs. Leo Kurt and Mrs. Wentworth. Members of the Executive Committee are reminded that a business meeting is called for 3 o'clock at the Carlton, preceding the general meetting.

The program for the afternoon is in the hands of the Music Committee, Mrs. M. P. Walker chairman, and all the numbers, with the exception of a special request item, are by American composers. A delightful entertainment is assured by the program, which follows:

To A Wild Rose ....MacDowell
The Year's at the Spring....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
The Girls' Glee Club of the Shanghai American School
When I Bring to you Color'd Toys..John Alden Carpenter
The Sleep that Flits on Baby's Eyes..John Alden Carpenter
Mrs. K. Clarke-Upham
An Idyl ..... MacDowell
Novelette ..... MacDowell
Miss Katharine Fitch
Sing to me, Sing...Sidney Homer
Indian Lullaby ..... Stewart
Mrs. J. P. Davies
My Love He Comes on the Skees Clough-Leighter
The Magic of Your Voice McDermid
Welcome, Sweet Spring..Cadman
Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh
In the Cotton Fields Cecil Burleigh
Indian Snake Dance Cecil Burleigh
Mrs. L. P. Kurt
Twilight .... Katharine A. Glen
Dawn .....Mary Carr Moore
Mrs. K. Clarke-Upham
Requiem ..... Sidney Homer
To You ..... Ole Speaks
Just A-Wearying for You Carry Jacobs Bond
Mr. H. W. Brooke
The Song of the Armorer..Nevin
The Boys' Glee Club of the Shanghai American School
By Special Request.
Spinning Song ... Wagner-Liszt
Mr. O. M. Green

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT

The Mothers' Department has a full and varied program for its meeting Wednesday morning, April 19 at ten o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Mrs. B. C. Hubbard will introduce the subject "Uncle Sam at your Service", with a paper showing the assistance which housewives and mothers may derive from the government pamphlets.

Miss Viola Smith, secretary of the American Commercial Attache will speak on the aid our government stands ready to offer. Miss Smith was the first woman to be appointed in the foreign service of the Department of Commerce. In Washington during the war she was intimately connected with the Children's Bureau, the Woman's Service Bureau, and the Woman's Bureau, and will tell how they were formed and how they work. Courses of reading for children will also be distributed to those in attendance. The department is delighted to be able to invite all members of the club and their friends to so interesting and helpful a meeting.

The meeting of the Program Committee of the Literary Department will be held on Thursday, April 20—not Friday as originally planned—at Mrs. Wilbur's home at 4:30.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

THOS. H. INCE

Presents

CHARLES RAY

IN

"THE BUSHER"

You see, a washout had stopped the limited, and the Blue Sox had climbed out at Brownville to stretch their legs and 'kid' a 'busher' baseball game.

But when Manager Steve Brady saw Ben Harding (Charles Ray) pitch . . . it was the big league for Ben.

What followed? Some story. The hit of the season.

Matinee Today, April 16th

CHARLES RAY in "THE BUSHER" and Three Last Episodes "THE GREY SEAL"

TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, April 20th, at 9.15 p.m.

VIOLIN RECITAL

By

EFREM ZIMBALIST

PROGRAMME

Part I.

a.—Folies d'Espagne ... . Corelli
b.—Concert .. .. Paganini

Part II.

a.—Romance in G ... . Beethoven
b.—Tambourine Chinoise ... .. Kreisler
c.—Hungarian Dance in D
d.—Hungarian Dance in E .. Brahams-Joachim
a.—Andante Cantabile ... Tschaikowsky-Auer
b.—Carmen Fantasie ... .. Bizet-Sarasate

At the Piano: Gregory Ashman

Last Concert: Saturday, April 22nd

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He's a wonderful mixture in "Square Deal Sanderson"; Wild, wooly and inflexible in his fight for the right; but tender and almost cowed by the presence of the woman he loves.

Matinee Today, April 16th Showing

"SQUARE DEAL SANDERSON"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the Week From APRIL 17th to 23rd

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, April 17th and 18th

Dorothy Gish

IN

"PEPPY POLLY"

SEE

Dorothy Gish

With Richard Barthelmess

AND AN ALL STAR CAST

IN

"PEPPY POLLY"

The story of a tom-boy who devoted her life to making others happy.

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 19th and 20th

ETHEL CLAYTON

IN

"Men, Women and Money"

She Can't Boil Water Without Burning It

She was always "a spoiled child," petted and pampered, her every wish gratified. Now she is broke, flat up against it. On one side are the creditors hounding her for their money.

On the other side is the male of questionable character who offers to pay her bills.

It's what she does to that fellow that'll make you think "Men, Women and Money" is one of the best pictures you ever saw.

She has no money, yet men pursue her for it. Penniless though she is, women try to fleece her.

She loves money for the things it will buy. She detests it because it will not buy the love she craves.

What kind of woman is she? The question is answered in "Men, Women and Money," a vivid story of the upper crust of society.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 21st, 22nd and 23rd

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE KNICKERBOCKER BUCKAROO"

A Story Full of Thrills

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It cost a quarter of a million to make.

It means the best evening's enjoyment you ever had.

Matinee on Saturday, April 22nd at 3:15 p m. Showing

"MEN, WOMEN AND MONEY"

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Matinee on Sunday, April 23rd Showing

"THE KNICKERBOCKER BUCKAROO"

AND A TWO PART MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

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Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, April 17th, 18th & 19th

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Two famous stars in

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No man since the beginning has ever attained anything worth while without the sustaining influence of some good woman. Directing every masculine stride toward the goal of honest achievement is the soft, guiding hand of inspiring womanhood.....the hand that rocks the cradle of the world.

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You'll see a searchlight powerful enough to signal to Mars, destructive enough to burn anything in its path.

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You'll see the fascinating beauty, June Caprice, pit wits against men and plots.

You'll see the hero athlete, George B Seitz, perform daredevil deeds.

Episode 1 "OUT OF THE CLOUDS"

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"What would you offer the woman you really loved?" asked the Princess of the Millionaire—and he replied
"A palace of dreams in a land of twilight and dawn"
Strange talk from a man of money for such things money cannot buy
A NAZIMOVA METRO Production

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

April 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd

PEKING-SUIYUAN EXTENSION TO BE CHEAPLY BUILT

Construction Will Be Of "Temporary" Type, With Light Rails

(Chang Mei Service)

Pekgin, April 12.—The Peking-Suiyuan line is about to begin work upon its new extension to Paotowchen, or a distance of 100 miles further west to the Yellow River. The survey for this line has been finished for some time, and most of the grading was completed when the financial stringency compelled a suspension of further work.

The proposed extension was estimated to cost $6,746,000, but according to present plans a temporary type of construction will be used, including light rails, and makeshift bridges. The stations and other necessary buildings will be little more than field shelters. Even with the present drastic economy $1,255,000 still is needed for materials and labor.

If the laying of the track can be started in May, traffic to Paotowchen may be opened in October. This will extend the total length of the line to approximately five hundred miles. The road is of special interest to the Chinese Railway Department as it is the only line to be built entirely by Chinese engineers, no foreigner having any connection with the work.

It is hoped to build another extension North to Urga later, when funds may be obtained more easily. This extension is of great importance from a military and political point of view as it will contribute enormously to the development of Mongolia as a part of China. The branching off point is about one hundred miles west of Kalgan on the way to Suiyuan. It has also been planned to extend the Urga branch still further for a connection with the Trans-Siberian railroad.

"Anti's" Absolved In Mission Outrage

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanchang, April 10.—After a careful investigation Mr. J. G. Kauderer, missionary in charge of the local C. I. M. station, has announced that the destruction of mission property a few days ago at Hsiunghu, eighty li south of Nanchang, was entirely independent of the student anti-Christian movement which seems now to be coming to a head. The trouble at Hsiunghu followed upon the issue of the special anti-Christian number of the Ta Kiang Pao, the local radical paper.

Articles appearing in this and other papers urged the extermination of all Christians, especially missionaries, and called for a mass meeting to determine ways and means to this end. Rain prevented this meeting but it was at first thought that the Hsiunghu incident was a reflex. Mr. Kauderer is quite convinced, however, that those responsible for this outrage were the promotors of theatricals and festivals who resent the Christians refusing to take part in these affairs.

A non-Christian member of the Provincial Assembly, Chang Hsiao-sung, in denouncing the local movement said the students were merely unconscious tools. He pointed to the fact that a number of the articles held Japan up for praise and condemned America and Americans. He also said that there might be in the movement an effort to discredit the carrying out of the Shantung railway scheme, since there are a number of prominent Christians connected with this organisation.

It is very evident that the anti-Christian movement here is getting into saner hands. The local anti-Christian organisation states in its constitution that it opposes the principle of religion, but not those who follow it. With these it plans to follow a course of friendship and if possible win them from their ways of error.

OBSERVER TO CHITA

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—Major Phillip R. Faymonville, who has been appointed to act as Military Observer for the United States Government at Chita, left last evening for Tientsin, whence he will proceed to his post.

Reparations Body Warns Berlin Again

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—The Reparations Commission in the course of its reply to the German note, repeats its observations on the inadequacy of Germany's financial efforts and of the necessity of inaugurating a system of financial control.

The reply declares that if Germany does not take the necessary measures to put her finances in order, the Commission will be obliged on May 31 to adopt certain measures, which however, will not interfere with the administration of the Reich.

FEVER IN SHENSI

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—Mr. W. C. Jordan of Sian reports on April 8 that an epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in Nacheng and Chengpu, Shensi. It does not seem to affect adults much but the death rate among children is high.

AT THE APOLLO

Matinee Today, at 3 p.m.

MARY MILES MINTER

in

"ALL SOULS' EVE"

6 PARTS BEAUTIFUL DRAMA

"The Flaming Disk" Episodes 15th and 16th

Matinee Monday, at 3 p.m.

"THE HEART of the NORTH"

6 parts

G. Carpentier vs. G. Cook

A Great Fight Film and other features

THREE extraordinary good features will be screened during the week April 17th to 23rd at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, April 17th and 18th

ELSIE FERGUSON

IN

"THE AVALANCHE"

The story is one of absorbing interest and deals with the hereditary gambling taint in the blood of a young girl, Helene, herself the daughter and granddaughter of gamblers. In the story, Helene's mother is the daughter of a gambler living near Monte Carlo, and when he is killed in a quarrel, he leaves his daughter, Chichita, penniless.

Her gambling debts pile upon her! Holders of her I. O. U.'s make her life a torture! Ruin stares her in the face when her mother makes a supreme sacrifice to save her. A mighty story of daughters' follies and mothers' hearts. For YOU!

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 19th & 20th will be screened

WILLIAM S. HART

IN

"WAGON TRACKS"

There are battles with Indians, a struggle with gamblers, a revenge motive, and love and adventure galore. Withal it is an accurate historical record of a period of American life that is romantic to the last degree—that period when men and women of every walk of life trekked to the sunset across the wild lands, peopled by hostile Indians herds of buffalo and threatened with every possible danger.

Mountain and plain and his horses, and long wagon trains crawling over the trail. Such had been his life until one day they brought his brother home—murdered!

After that he was Hamilton the Avenger. But when at last he found his man, he found the brother of a woman he loved.

Then a strange ordeal of the desert, and a roving Indian band, seeking—and taking—an eye for an eye.

The end of the trail? You would never guess. Find it with William S. Hart in this powerful romance of human souls.

Special Programme on April 21st, 22nd and 23rd

PRESENTING

GRACE DARLING

IN

"THE DISCARDED WOMAN"

A highly dramatic and true to life story

Grace Darling Gives Creditable Performance in Hallmark's Story of Castaway Wife.

It contains sufficient of human interest and conflict to fascinate the ordinary spectator and displays considerable artistry of treatment. Grace Darling is very attractive in her portrayal of the heroine, Esther Wells, and gives altogether a creditable performance.

Matinee on Monday, April 17th

TWO NEW EPISODES OF THE "SON OF TARZAN"

Matinee on Saturday, 22nd at 4 p.m. Showing

WILLIAM S. HART in "WAGON TRACKS"

TWO NEW EPISODES OF "THE SON OF TARZAN"

Matinee on Sunday, April 23rd

"THE DISCARDED WOMAN"

AND TWO FIRST EPISODES OF "THE BLUE FOX"

CARLTON

Per S. S. Golden State

California Fresh Vegetables

viz:

Head Lettuce	Rhubarb
Green Asparagus	Radishes
Artichokes	Onions

which will be served on our table and sold to the General Public by package or case

Phone Central 2301 and 2337

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight, The Last Night

Allen Holubar's

Drama-Eternal starring

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

9 AMAZING REELS 9

with thousands of players, horses, wild animals, vast scenes and intimately dramatic insights.

Admission Prices: $1.50, $1.00 and 60 cts.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

"A WOMAN IN GREY"

The final 6 episodes in 12 parts

SPECIAL MATINEE on MONDAY 3 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"

7 Parts *Vital Powerful Drama* Parts 7

CHASE the GLOOM and LAUGH FOREVER; LAUGH with LLOYD in "NOW or NEVER"

A FULL WEEK ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"NOW OR NEVER"

Come and bring your wife and child Harold Lloyd is running wild!

A laughter Special

SPEED—ACTION—THRILLS—CHILLS—SUSPENSE—AND A CONTINUOUS GALE OF LAUGHTER!

A TRAIN LOAD OF MIRTH!

You will never suspect there are so many different kinds of laughter until you see this novel production.

REEL FOR REEL—LAUGH FOR LAUGH

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"NOW OR NEVER"

EXCELS any comedy ever made. And then the top of all

THE MOST GIFTED AND CHARMING DRAMATIC STAR

WANDA HAWLEY

As a man-hating fad-loving, super-feminist in

"MISS HOBBS"

6 PARTS A sparkling Comedy by JEROME K. JEROME PARTS 6

She dressed in arty-looking clothes which she said were "futuristic." She was the most rampant type of "new women." She just simply loathed men, the great, horrid brutes. She pitied any poor woman who was silly enough to fall in love with one of the odious creatures. And then—She fell in love with a fake piano-tuner. He didn't know a G-string from a pedal, but he did not know enough about a woman's heart to bring harmony out of all the discords. If you want an hour or more of solid laughs, see the bubbling Realart comedy, "MISS HOBBS," starring Wanda Hawley.

Miss your Dinner! Break a Date, But

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

This unprecedented programme

TO-NIGHT at 9:15 p.m.

GEO. H. DAVIS

PRESENTS

"THE HEART OF THE NORTH"

An Awe-inspiring Drama of the Great North-West where men die for the women they love. Told in 6 parts. Featuring

ROY STEWART assisted by beautiful LOUISE LOVELY

A photoplay crammed with exciting action, romance and strong suspense

"G. CARPENTIER VS G. COOK"

A Great Boxing Contest

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain Sorensen, will leave on Sunday morning, April 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s Kungwo 4,435 Tons, Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Tel. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, April 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Whangpu, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on Wednesday, April 19 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Capt. Dawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW, ICHANG AND CHUNGKING.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wanhsien, Captain ——— will leave from the French Bund on or about April 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain J. Oudney, will leace from the French Bund on Monday, April 17, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881. Private Exchange to all Departments.

NINGPO.—The Steamer Hsin Kiangteen, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday, April 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Company's Steamer Kanchow, Capt. Tonkin, will leave on Tuesday, April 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Company's Steamer Liangchow, Captain Mitchell, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Capt. W. Shane will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 22 at daylight, For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (John Swire and Sons, Ltd.) Agents. Tel. C. No 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Company's Steamer Chengtu, Captain McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, April 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer Kaho, Captain McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 18. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The steamer Shinlee, Captain Kozloff, will be despatched for the above port on April 19. For freight and or passage, apply to S. Heimann & Co., 19 A Canton Road, Tel. Central 1604.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail s.s. Yungshin, Captain Poolga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday, April 22. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Saturday, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Laug, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 3060 and 3059).

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. J. Wood, J. Calder, C. Bauld, E. Bauld, J. Bell.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. R. Borden, Mrs. G. C. Stockton.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin: Messrs. Adams, Cowbum.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow: Mr. A. Campbell.

Per P. and O. s.s. Plassy from London: the two Misses Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Teichman, Rev. and Mrs. Browne and child, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Pay Comdr. Green, Misses Mellody, Rummelhoff, Vandervill, Turner, Croasdell, Edge, Jones, Mrs. Stock and child, Mrs. Loguh and infant, Mrs. Monk and child, Mr. and Miss Clark, Messrs. Sinclair, Learmond, Batchelor, Muller, Eysoldt, Barton, Chau, Hong Shao-yen; Mrs and Mr. Lechler and child, from Marseilles: Mr. Faartoft; from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Proes, Capt. Benson; from Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lochore, Misses Walsh, Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham; Mr. Barclay; from Singapore: Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Capt. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Clive, Messrs. Livingstone, Farrage; from Hongkong: Mrs. Mallett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Brown, Mrs. Davenberg, Messrs Matcham, Smith, Wan Ching-ying; through for Kobe: Sir C. Ashdown and son, Miss Arnold Mr. Mahtani: Mr. and Miss Southern Mr. Duffied, for Yokohama: Mrs. Speight, Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Burton, Mr. Papa, Messrs. Trousdell, Fraser, Lt. Col. Unwin, Lord Swinfen, Mr. St. Aubyn.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow,: Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Miles, Mr. G. J. Gawler, Mrs. Monina de Spuza, one Naval Rating.

Per P.M. s.s. Golden State from San Francisco: Mrs. F. P. Arlt, Mr. L. Aton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baker and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barker, Mrs. P. Berger, Mrs. J. Bickert, Mrs. P. Bixvee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloom, Messrs. R. Camman, Wm. I. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Edwards, Rev. C. R. Erdman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eveleth, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Eyton, Mrs. E. M. Fisher, Mrs. J. O. Graveley Jr., Miss N. G. Johnson, Mrs. A. Knights, Dr. & Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Marshall, Mr. J. W. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Paul, Mr. R. D. Shipman, Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Silas, Misses M. C. and F. M. White, Mr. H. Zangler; through for Manila: Messrs. F. M. Ahrens, H. Baker, W. Beam, W. Bush, Dr. R. L. Barton, Mrs. C. Bull, Miss Y. Bill, Messrs. A. Carpenter, Wm. Forker, F. Fronda, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hill, Mrs. E. H. Ladd, Mr. A. Llorente, Mr. J. L. Parrott, Mrs. R. Parrott, Mrs. J. Strauss, Messrs. H. Rector, F. Rhymer, C. Washburn, E. Werkmeister, C. E. Williams; for Hongkong: Mr. M. S. Arathoon, Misses A. Arvidson, C. L. Avery, Mr. J. D. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brunnum, Mrs. W. F. Charters, Mr. and Mrs. Wm R. Collins and daughter, Mrs. W. D. Damon, Mrs. H. A. Darling, Misses K. and M. Hodge, Mrs. M. A. Huber, Mrs. N. Kirkman, Misses M. F. Ledyard, L. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mooser and daughter, Senator F. W. Mulkey Mrs. M. Park, Mrs. H. W. Ransom, Mrs. G. Rogers, Mr. J. O. Seibert, Mrs. E. D. Shepard, Miss O. Shuman, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Spinks, Miss E. Teare, from Honolulu: Miss F. Besancement, Mrs. A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Fry, Mrs. E. P. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holland & two daughters, Mrs. W. F. Lieh, Misses S. Moen, M. Retcher, Mrs. Chas. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Swayne.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Swatow for Amoy and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The B.I. s.s. Colba, from Rangoon, left Amoy on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Newchwang and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is due to dock at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN PORTS

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera which sailed from Bombay on April 3, was expected to leave Singapore Friday afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai on April 22.

The B.I. s.s. Janus, from Calcutta on March 24, left Hongkong at 5 o'clock Friday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Amoy tomorrow afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Khyber sailed from London on March 31 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on May 6.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos which sailed from Marseilles on March 10 with mails, left Haiphong at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, April 18.

The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvonshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on April 24.

The Glen Line m.v. Glengarry is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on May 2.

The Glen Line m.v. Gleniffer is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on May 13.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor which sailed from Marseilles on March 24 with mails, left Colombo on Wednesday and is expected to arrive at Saigon on April 19 and in Shanghai on May 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Plassy which sailed from London on March 3, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and is docked at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles on Saturday noon, April 29. Passengers may embark direct at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 10 o'clock Saturday morning and heavy baggage must be delivered to the Company's godown before Friday noon, April 28.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Cathay arrived at Kobe from America on Tuesday and was due to sail for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Dollar s.s. Celestial is due to sail from San Francisco for Yokohama tomorrow.

The Dollar s.s. Mandarin was due to sail from Vancouver for Yokohama on Tuesday, April 11.

The North China Line s.s. West Cayote sailed from Portland, Ore., on March 19 and is due in Shanghai on April 21 by way of Japan ports.

The North China Line s.s. West Kader sailed from Portland, Ore., on March 28 and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Japan ports on May 2. It will go by Dairen and Vladivostok in its way of Tsingtao, Taku Bar, homeward voyage.

The Adl. Line s.s. Keystone State sailed from Seattle on April 1 and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Kobe and Yokohama on April 18.

The Dollar s.s. Melville Dollar sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama and Kobe on April 4.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar left Madras for Port Said on April 14.

The Adl. Line s.s. Jadden, from New York, left Honolulu for Yokohama on April 11.

The Adl. Line s.s. West Ivan left Yokohama for Seattle on April 11.

The P.M. s.s. Hoosier State sailed from Shanghai for San Francisco at noon yesterday and is due to arrive there by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 4.

The P.M. s.s. Golden State which sailed from San Francisco on March 25, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The steamer will sail for Manila and Hongkong at one o'clock this afternoon.

NEW YANGTSZE SERVICE
SHANGHAI HANKOW
R. S. BOYD & Co., Ltd.
S. S "HWAH TA"
CAPT. SCHIERHORST
Arriving here on Monday, March 13, from Hankow and will be dispatched for Hankow via Ports on Wednesday, March 15, at midnight.
THE BEST OF SERVICE
Under direct supervision the food is supplied from such well known Shanghai firms as Lane Crawford; Dombey and Son; Ideal Butchery; Bake Rite Bakery, Culty Dairy.
The latest books, magazines and games.
TRAVEL THE COMFORTABLE WAY
R. S. BOYD & Co., Ltd.
G'en Line Building, Peking Road and The Bund.
Phone C. 3580 44602

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.
FOR CHINGIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails April 14th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails April 15th, midnight.
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails April 17th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.
S.S. "CHUSAN" .....sails April 14th, at noon.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....sails April 18th, at 3 p.m.
FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON via SWATOW AND AMOY
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .....sails April 14th, at noon.
S.S. "KANCHOW" .....sails April 18th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" .....sails April 18th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "LIANGCHOW" .....sails April 19th, at daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
Telephone Central No, 4881. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)
Private Branch Exchange to all Departments. Agents, French Bund.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIPS LIMITED
QUICKEST TIME TO CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED—ALL RESERVATIONS ARRANGED ITINERARIES PLANNED.
Largest Steamers on the Pacific
LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Vanc'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Russia	Apl. 22	May 8	E. France	May 16	May 23
Monteagle	Apr. 28	May 18	E. Britain	May 26	
E. Japan	May 7	May 25	Montcalm	June 2	
E. Asia	May 20	June 5	E. France	June 13	June 20
E. Canada	June 3,	June 19	E. Scotland	June 27	July 4
E. Russia	June 17	July 3	E. France	July 11	July 18
Monteagle	June 30	July 20	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Australia	July 1	July 17	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Japan	July 9	July 27	Montclare	Aug. 4	
E. Asia	July 15	July 31	E. France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
E. Canada	July 29	Aug. 14	E. Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

*Winter Season—sails from St. John to Liverpool.
TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Empress of Asia ..... May 6
Empress of Russia ..... June 3
SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Japan ..... April 24
Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold.
Freight Department: Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Telephone Central 181. Cable Address. "NAUTILUS"
Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund. Telephon Central 182. Cable Address. "GACANPAC"

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
"The Short Route"
16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Apr. 23	May. 9
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	May 7	May 23
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	May 21	June 6
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	June 4	June 20
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 18	July 4

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS
FOR SEATTLE VIA MANILA FREIGHT SERVICE
WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... Apr. 12
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Apr. 20
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	May 4
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	May 18
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 1
S.S. "BAY STATE"	June 15

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in America and Europe.
THE ADMIRAL LINE
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS
Tel C.5971-5972-5975. Tel. Address "Admiraline"
ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
S.S. HOOSIER STATE .....Apr. 15 June 24
S.S. GOLDEN STATE .....May 6 July 18
S.S. EMPIRE STATE .....May 30 Aug. 11
FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.
S.S. GOLDEN STATE .....Apr. 16 June 30
S.S. EMPIRE STATE .....May 11 July 24
S.S. HOOSIER STATE .....June 4 Aug. 1*
Stay of steamers in Manila 3 days, in Hongkong 6 to 8 days.
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. WEST IRA ..... April 28
Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
1 B. Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building. Telephones: C. 5056 and 5057.
Cable Address: SOLANO.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" ..via Dairen ..... April 27
S.S. "TENYO MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... May 10
S.S. "KOREA MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... May 17
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... June 2
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... June 25
FOR HONGKONG
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Manila ..... April 20
S.S. "KOREA MARU" direct ..... April 27
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila ..... May 9
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... June 6
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Principal Overland Points in United States, Canada and Mexico by rail; and to Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States by connecting steamers, of Panama; also for South America.
Regular sailings from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Hawaii, for West Coast Ports of South America.
Excellent passenger accommodation on all steamers. Tickets issued under liberal privileges.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates, etc, apply to
S. KINNO, Acting Manager, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Nos. Central 3229 and 3230.

STRUTHERS & BARRY
MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "WEST OROWA" May 1st
S.S. "WEST FARALON" May 21st
For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Saigon, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "WEST OROWA" May 2nd
S.S. "WEST FARALON" May 22nd
L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT. Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java
SHANGHAI OFFICE No. 5 Jinkee Road. TEL: C 5017.
TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to change)
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU
S.S. "CHINA" .....April 28 July 9 Sept. 19
S.S. "NANKING" ...June 2 Aug. 18 Oct. 28
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" .....June 25 Sept. 5 Nov. 16
S.S. "CHINA" .....May 18 July 31 Oct. 10
Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to
F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL."
Telephones:
General Office ..... Central 4773
Agent ..... Central 3813

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Kashima Maru .....April 24
Hakone Maru .....May. 8

* Cargo Only.
Tottori Maru beginning of May.
*"Tatsuno Maru" beginning of May

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE FROM KOBE
S. S. Shidzuoka Maru Apl. 22 Yokohama Maru ....May. 16

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL
(Calling at Dairen and Japan ports).
"Mayebashi Maru ...Apl. 20

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN
"Kawachi Maru" ....May

FOR JAPAN
Yokohama Maru ....Apr. 18 Kumano Maru .....Apr. 22
Yamashiro Maru ....Apr. 19 Yawata Maru .....Apr. 26
Chikugo Maru .....Apr. 20 Takeshima Maru ....Apr. 27

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
Fushimi Maru .....April 19

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
Kaga Maru .....May. 13

FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong
S. S. Nikko Maru ..Apr. 18 "Aki Maru" .....May 16

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

LUMBERLINE

FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN NORTH CHINA PORTS AND PORTLAND, OREGON, U.S.A.

SAILINGS:—
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN" .....April 15, 1922.
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN" .....April 20, 1922.
S.S. "UNITA" .....Early May, 1922.
S.S. "BRATSBERG" .....Early May, 1922.

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with fast Inter-coastal Liners.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland points in U. S. and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Shipping Office: 4th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.
Telephone C. 1464. Telegraphic Address: "Lumberco"

The North China Line

Sailings from Shanghai

For Portland via Chemulpo, Dairen and Taku Bar.
S.S. "PAWLET" ..... April 15, 1922
For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen.
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... April 17, 1922
For Manila.
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 23, 1922
For Portland via Taku Bar and Vladivostock.
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... May 2, 1922
For Vladivostock.
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... May 2, 1922

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland points in U. S. and Canada.

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with fast Inter-coastal Liners

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board,
Telephone C. 463 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor)

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said. (Cargo only)

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
ALTAI MARU	15,000	J. Nishida,	Apr. 17	Apr. 18

NEW YORK LINE. For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Dairen and Japan Ports. (Cargo only)

ALASKA MARU	15,000	K. Kitano,	May 22	May 24

PUGET SOUND LINE. For Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Dairen and Japan Ports.

MANILA MARU	20,000	Y. Somekawa,	May 9	May 10

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

MANILA MARU	20,000	Y. Somekawa,	Apr. 20	Apr. 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. For Dairen and Tientsin.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	R. Fukami,	Apr. 19	Apr. 22

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

SEIKYO MARU	5,000	N. Kamizawa,	Apr. 25	Apr. 27

FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA. (From Woosung).

AMAZON MARU	15,000	T. Konishi,	Apr. 12	Apr. 11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
N.K.K. Building, 2 Canton Road. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235
Yangtszepoo Wharf Office. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 213.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Shinyo Maru .....Mar. 14
Stockton .....Mar. 19
Empire State .....Mar. 22
Nile .....Apr. 7
Taiyo Maru .....Apr. 9
Hoosier State .....Apr. 15

FOR PORTLAND
Hektor .....Mar. 11
Eastern Sailor .....Apr. 12

FOR VANCOUVER
Emp. of Japan .....Mar. 11
Can. Winner .....Mar. 20
Emp. of Asia .....Mar. 25
Harold Dollar .....Mar. 24

FOR PUGET SOUND
Wm. Dollar .....Mar. 20

FOR SEATTLE
Silver State .....Mar. 1.
Pine Tree State .....Mar. 28
Wenatchee ..... Apr. 9

FOR TACOMA
Hawaii Maru .....Mar. 15
Arabia Maru .....Apr. 14

FOR NEW YORK
Endicott .....Mar. 16
Havre Maru .....Mar. 16
M. S. Dollar .....Mar. 20
Bolton Castle .....Mar. 30
Knight Templar .....Apr. 7
City of Oran .....Apr. 7
Kendal Castle .....Apr. 14

FOR LONDON
Khiva .....Mar. 11
Glaucus .....Mar. 14
Mentor .....Mar. 20
Kamo Maru .....Mar. 23
Devanha .....Mar. 25
Katori Maru .....Mar. 39
Machaon .....Apr. 3
Novara .....Apr. 8
Atsuta Maru .....Apr. 9
Rhesus .....Apr. 13

FOR LIVERPOOL
Telemachus .....Mar. 21
Peleus .....Apr. 5
Antilochus .....Apr. 12

FOR HAMBURG
Glenade .....Mar. 14
Kabinga .....Mar. 15
City of Simla .....Mar. 22
Havelland .....Mar. 28
Glenamoy .....Apr. 3
Glentara .....Apr. 3
Glenariffe .....Apr. 11
West Faten .....Apr. 14

FOR MARSEILLES
Melnam .....Mar. 15
Andre Lebon .....Mar. 18
Formose .....Mar. 22
Amboise .....Apr. 3
C. M. Malhol .....Apr. 4
Cordilliere .....Apr. 14

FOR COPENHAGEN
Afrika .....Mar. 25

FOR NEW CASTLE
Forkenskjold .....Mar. 11

FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia .....Apr. 1

FOR CALCUTTA
Gregory Apear .....Mar. 17
Torilla .....Mar. 25
Japan .....Apr. 14

Launch Services

Thursday, April 20, 1922

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Chohei Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	KALYAN	Apl. 22
	PLASSY	May 6
	DONGOLA	May 20
	KHYBER	June 3
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	DUNERA	Apr. 28
	SICILIA	May 2
Calcutta—via Kobe.	JAPAN	Apr. 14
	JANUS	Apr. 19
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	Apr. 17
	JANUS	May 6
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	St. ALBANS	May 2
	EASTERN	May 31
	ARAFURA	July 6

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILING FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" April 20

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" May 19
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" July

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA
S.S. "CATHAY" April 23
S.S. "CELESTIAL" May
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" July

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada. For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
3 Canton Road, 7th Floor. Telephone Central Nos. 6372, 6373 and 6374

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

S.S. "JADDEN" ..... MAY 5

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg.
TODAY					
Manila Direct	G. State		12.00		
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00	"		21.00
TOMORROW					
Ningpo					
Tientsin	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
Vladivostok	Train		17.00		
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Train		17.00		
	Altai Maru	15.00			14.30
Vladivostok & Siberia .	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
Newchwang	Kaho	21.00			21.00
Wenchow	Haean	21.00			21.00
Swatow	Chaksang	21.00	17.00		21.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Tuesday, April 18					
W'wei, C'too and T'tsin .					
Hongkong and Canton ...	Tungchow				
Hongkong	Liangchow	13.30	13.30		13.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..		21.00			21.00
Hongkong	do		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia ...	Kanchow		13.30		
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton ...	Szechuen		13.30		
Hongkong and Canton ...	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River Ports	Kanchow	13.30			13.00
	Szechuen	13.30			13.00
	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Wednesday, April 19					
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton ..	Suiyang	21.00			21.00
Amoy and Hongkong ..	do		17.00		
Thursday, April 20.					
Hongkong	K. State		10.30		
Friday, April 21					
Swatow & Hongkong	Sunning		17.00		
Saturday, April 22					
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez ..	Kalyan	8.30			7.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do		p8.30		
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via Canada ..	E. of Russia		14.00		13.30
Sunday, April 23					
Japan, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via Suez	Bay State		p7.00		

A Time fixed provisionally.
B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
C Registered matters at 6 p.m. on previous day.
D. Registered and Parcels at 5 p.m. on previous day.
†Specially marked correspondence only

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Apr. 14	Akashi	Jap. Cruiser
M. C. W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gunboat
M. C. W.	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gunboat
J N B	Mar. 24	Saga	Jap. Gunboat
	Apr. 14	Sumida	Jap. Gunboat
I C	Mar. 28	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gunboat

M Messageries Maritimes M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.
MAIL STEAMERS.

	Next sailings from Marseilles	Probable date of arrival at Shanghai	Probable date of sailing from Shanghai
AMAZONE	.....	.....	29th April, 1922
PORTHOS	10th March	18th April	13th May, 1922
ANGKOR	24th March	1st May	27th May, 1922
ANGERS	7th April	15th May	10th June, 1922
AZAY LE RIDEAU ..	21st April	29th May,	24th June, 1922
CHAMBORD	5th May	12th June	8th July, 1922

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

"COMMANDANT MAGES" expected Shanghai on Thursday, the 20th April, 1922.
"COMMANDANT DORISE" expected Shanghai first part of May 1922
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 937 Passenger Department.

Offices: 9 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.

Yangtsze Gorges

The most spectacular inland water trip in the World. Particularly delightful at this season of the year

The Robert Dollar Company
Operates
Two fast Luxurious Freight and Passenger Steamers between Ichang and Chungking.

S.S. "Robert Dollar II"
Now Maintaining her regular schedule.
S.S. "Alice Dollar"
Date of sailing to be published later.

All Modern Comforts *Excellent Cuisine*

Through Passenger tickets may be booked at the office of the

Robert Dollar Company
Shanghai Hankow Tientsin and Peking

American Express Company
Shanghai Tientsin Peking.

46840

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents.
Apr.	17	— Portland	Pawlet	Am.	C.P.S. Co.
Apr.	20	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	20	— New York	Mayebashi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	22	— Vancouver	†Z. of Russia	Br.	C.P.S.
Apr.	23	— Seattle	†Bay State	Am.	Ad.
Apr.	23	— Portland	Luise Nielsen	Nor.	Lumberline
Apr.	23	— New York via Suez	Cathay	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	27	— San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr.	28	— San Francisco	China	Am.	China Mail
Apr.	28	— New York via P'ma	West Ira	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	2	— Portland	West Kader	Am.	C. P. S. Co.
May.	5	— New York via Suez	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
May	5	— New York	Jadden	Am.	Adl. Line
May	6	— San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	7	— Seattle	†Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line
May	10	— San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	10	— Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	13	— Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	15	— New York via Suez	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
May	17	— San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	19	— San Francisco	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May.	20	— Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.S.
May	21	— Seattle	†Silver State	Am.	Adl. Line
May	24	— New York	Ajaska Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	2	— San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June.	2	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	China Mail
June	4	— Seattle	†Pine Tree State	Am.	Adl. Line
June	17	— Vancouver	†E. of Russian	Am.	C. P. S. Co
June.	17	— San Francisco	Nile	Br.	China Mail
June	18	— Seattle	Wenatchee	Am.	Adl. Line
July	29	— Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br.	C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	17	— Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	17	— Moji, Kobe	Plassy	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr.	18	— Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	19	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	19	— Kobe	Janus	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr.	20	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	22	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	26	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	27	— Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr.	18	— Hamburg	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	19	— Calcutta	Janus	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	20	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	— Rotterdam	Rotti	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Apr.	22	— London	†Kalyan	Br.	M. M. & Co
Apr.	24	— London	Kashima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	27	— Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	28	— Bombay	†Duunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	29	10.00* Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	1	— Hamburg, ports	Glenogle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	2	— Java, ports	West Orowa	Am.	S. & B.
May	2	— Bombay	Sicilia	Br.	M. M. & Co
May	6	— London	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	8	— London	Hakone Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	11	— London	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
May	13	— Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	15	— Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
May	15	— Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
May	18	— London	Glenapp	Br.	G.L.E.A.
May	20	— London	†Dongola	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	20	— Antwerp	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May	22	— Singapore, Java	W. Farafon	Am.	S. & B.
May	27	— Liverpool	Eurydamas	Br.	B. & S.
Mar	27	— Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	3	— London	†Khyber	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June	6	— London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	G.L.E.A.
July	8	— Marseilles	Chambord	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	24	— Marseilles	A. le Rideau	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	16	1.00 Manila, H'kong	Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	17	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	18	.430 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
Apr.	18	D.L. Swatow	Chaksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	18	— Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	3.00 Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	18	3.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	19	— Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	19	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Liangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	D.L. AtH'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	21	— Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	20	— Hongkong & Manila	†Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	20	— Manila & H'kong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr.	22	D.L. S.H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	23	— Manila	W. Cayote	Am.	C. P. S. Co
Apr.	23	— Hongkong, etc.	Cathay	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	24	— Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C. P. S.
Apr.	27	— Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	17	— Taku Bar etc.	Pawlet	Am.	C. P. S. Co.
Apr.	17	— Dairen	Hakushin M.	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Apr.	18	noon W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	18	noon Chefoo, Antung	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	18	D.L. Tsingtao	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	18	— Newchwang	Kaho	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	19	— Vladivostok	Shinlee	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
Apr.	20	4.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Apr.	22	— Dairen	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Apr.	22	10.00* Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang
May	2	— Taku, Vladivostok	West Kader	Am.	C. P. S. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfor	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lienho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
CARRYING MAIL.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Rangs	Time	Rangs
2h. 59m.	8ft. 7in.	3h. 21m.	6ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
1	58	2	19

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
11.1 p.m.	8.58 a.m.	5h. 34m.	6h. 27m.	12h. 49m.	7h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For April 29.00 in.
762.0 mm.

AUCTION SALES

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NEXT AUCTIONS

MOTOR LAUNCH "ASTOR"

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction at the Nanking Road Jetty
On Tuesday, April 18th, at 12.15 p.m.
The Well-known Motor Launch
"ASTOR"

Built of Solid Seasoned Teak, 28'. 0" long, 7'. 0" beam, Script Special Motor, 16-20 H. P. capable of doing 8 knots against stream. It has upholstered seats, can accomodate 8 comfortably, 2 Ice Chests, Deck Chairs, Cabinet for refreshments and Electric Light etc.

Now on view.

IN GODOWN

Sundry Goods Auctions Are Held In Our Godown In Rear Every Wednesday.

Goods sent to-day may be included in the sale.

On Wednesday, April 19th. At 2.30 p.m.

1 Case "Penn" Safety Razors With Blades & Strops, 9 Cases Hosiery, 1 Bale Raw Cotton, 2 Bales Lignin, 1 Barrel Butter Milk, 1 Barrel Aniline Dye (Magent Crystal), 1 Complete "Cresent" Hog Casing Machine, 1 D. C. Motor With Starter, 3 Cases Tintex (Damaged) 1 Case Mirror, 68 Pkgs. Baker's Chocolate, 4 Bags Steel Cut Oatmeal, Bar Belts, Perfumery, Toilet Powder, Soap Dishes, Flat Iron, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., etc.,

also

24 Cases "Bebe" Sterilized Milk
23 Cases "Bebe" Sterilized Milk Food

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AT AN EARLY DATE

A Consignment of Genuine Old Chinese Curios: Scrolls: Pottery: Bronzes: and Porcelains: of unusual interest and Guaranteed Tang: Sung: Yuan: Ming: and Ching Dynasties.

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will sell at its offices
at
No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD

The Amusement Halls of the said Hsin Nieh New World Co. together with all its properties consisting of residue of leases, buildings, furniture, fixtures and effects in one block as a going concern.

The particulars of the said properties, the date and the conditions of sale will be published later.

International Employment Agency,
Motor Car Protection and Enquiry Bureau

NOTICE

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Chinese made, all sizes & all Colours.
Ladies' Stockings, ... at Mex $2.25
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W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
The Registrar of Mixed Court
will sell by Public Auction
AT THE POINT HOTEL
No. 103 Yangtzepoo Road

The particulars of the said properties and the date of sale will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants

will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
Corner of Kiukiang & Szechuen Roads
On Tuesday, the 18th inst
at 2.30 p.m.

A QUANTITY OF GERMAN BAMBOO STEEL & GERMAN STEEL VARIOUS SIZED
¼" ⅜" ½" ⅝" ½" 1"
To be sold in small lots

On view Morning of Sale.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
will sell by Public Auction
At NO. 20 BAIKAL ROAD
On Thursday, the 20th April
at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS
Comprising:—

HALL:—Teak hat cabinet, curtains, hall tables, chairs, pictures, vases, & ornaments,
DRAWINGROOM:—Brussels carpet, rugs, fenders, coal scuttles, mantle mirrors, marble clocks, teakwood escritoire, curio cabinets, cut velvet covered drawing room suite in teak frames, centre tables, jardiniere stands, Soochow curtains, very fine pictures, bronze vases, ornaments,
DININGROOM:—Axminster carpets, rugs, mantle mirrors, teak bevel-edged mirror back sideboards, dinner wagon, extension tables, chairs, silver cabinet, bookcases, Chesterfield couch and chairs, teakwood high screens side tables, Soochow curtains, pictures, E. P., glass & crockery ware.
3-BEDROOMS:—Carpets, large teakwood wardrobes, with 3 bevel-edged mirror doors Dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble top washstands, centre table, bedroom chairs, soft and arm chairs, brass mounted white enamelled double bedsteads mantle mirrors, wall clocks, Soochow curtains, picture vases, etc.
BATHROOM:—White enamelled iron bath, medicine chests, linen cupboards, toilet crockery, etc., etc., etc.
KITCHEN & PANTRY:—Large home-made ice chests, meat safe, cooking range, tables, cooking utensils, and sundries.

also

One Aeolian pianola

On view Wednesday

Preliminary Announcement
Messrs.
W. Funder & Co.
Philatelic and Fine Art Auctioneers

beg to announce that they have been commissioned by Mr. Charles Piens to sell by auction on Saturday the 22nd inst., and if necessary following days A very fine specialised Collection of the stamps of China and Foreign Post Offices in China

Which has been formed over 25 years ago, and is specially strong in fine large used blocks of the early issues, errors etc.

Among the Foreign Post offices of China, it will suffice to mention those classical rarities, the Tientsin Provisionals of German China, both mint and on original covers, all the Shanghai rarities on covers, etc., to show that this will be an occasion to acquire rare stamps not likely to occur again in Shanghai.

Catalogues ready shortly.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Tuesday, the 18th April 1922,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Striped Shirtings, Belgian Cotton Tweed, Brown Bar Soap, PATENT LEATHER, BOX CALF LEATHER, New Towels, Glazed Transparent Paper, Vanishing Cream, Galvanised Iron, Baths, grind stone, Monscento saccharin, Cut Tobacco, Sprays, Hand Vices, Glue, Drawing Instruments, Cotton, Ginger, Tea, Scarves, enamelled wars, merchandise samples,
etc., etc., etc.
also
29 Bales M. G. WHITE PAPER,
A Number of Camp Beds (Damaged
11 Cases Aniline Dye (Violet, Diamine, Yellow, C. P. and Pink)
8 Casks Aniline dyes (yellow and pink rhodanime)
and
(For Account of the Concerned)
42 Pkgs. Motor Car Rubber-Tyres,
Medicine, Cotton Belting, Cotton Cloth, Leather, Tea, etc., Damaged by Water, Ex S.S. "Sakaki Maru."
5 Cases Sewing Cotton.

On View Morning of Sale.

Chita Note Complains Of Japanese Intervention

(Dalta News Agency)

Chita, April 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. J. Yanson, has sent the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan:

"The Government of the Far Eastern Republic has repeatedly lodged its protest against the assistance being given by the Imperial Japanese Government and the command of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Maritime Province to the armed Russian rebel detachments fighting against the loyal authority of the Far Eastern Republic established by the people.

"On March 2 the Government of the Far Eastern Republic informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Japanese Government of a series of facts testifying to the support given near the end of last year by the Japanese command to the Russian rebel detachments known as White rebels, which marched from Nikolsk and from other places northward along the Ussuri railroad in order to fight the People's Revolutionary Army.

"In spite of the support offered by the Japanese command, the White detachments in a short time were defeated and began to retreat southward, closely pursued by the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army. The command of the Imperial Japanese Army repeatedly declared that these armed detachments of the Russian rebel counter-revolutionaries would be disarmed as soon as they reached the area occupied by Japanese troops. This declaration, however, was not put into effect.

JAPANESE DID NOT DISARM

"Fully armed, the Russian counter-revolutionary rebel detachments moved from Iman station southward along the highroad and the railway, and by the railway they were put into echelons. At the sight of the advancing forces of the People's Revolutionary Army these detachments, fully armed, crossed the Ussuri River, passed stations Ussuri, Shmakovka and Sviagino, and moved southward.

"Notwithstanding that these stations are situated in the region occupied by the Japanese troops, the detachments of the Russian rebels were not disarmed. A part of the detachments was overtaken by the People's Revolutionary Army in the villages of Yakovlevka and Anuchino, where the detachments of the generals, Blohin and Smolin, were staying. They previously fought the People's Revolutionary Army at Habarovsk and then retired across the region occupied by the Japanese army, passing Ussuri and Shmakovka stations.

"Allowing free passage to the armed Russian rebel counter-revolutionaries, the Japanese command protected their retreat by means of the troops of the Japanese army.

"On March 25 an armed detachment of the Russian rebels retired from Shmakovka towards the Sviagino station and encamped near the station together with the Japanese garrison, thus avoiding the attack of the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army.

"The Japanese command also sent an armored train in the direction of Sviagino station to meet the People's Revolutionary Army while the Russian counter-revolutionary detachments were moving from Sviagino and occupying the positions near Spasskoya station.

CAVALRY PROTECTS REBELS

"The Japanese command also ordered cavalry forces against the People's Revolutionary Army and protected the retreat of the Russian counter-revolutionary detachments in the region of the villages of Drozdovka, Annenskaya, Konstantinovka and Hvalinka situated between the railway stations Sviagino and Evgenievka.

"These measures for protection of Russian rebels by the Imperial Japanese Army in March did not alter the decision of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic to avoid all conflicts with the Imperial Japanese Army in the southern part of the Maritime Province.

"The separate forces of the People's Revolutionry Army, as well as its command, being guided by the strict instructions of their Government, never on any occasion allowed the slightest hostility against the troops of the Japanese army, while pursuing the armed Russian counter-revolutionary rebels.

"Unfortunately, the Japanese command did not show the same relations with the People's Revolutionary Army, and on April 2, between Sviagino and Evgenievka stations, the command of the Japanese army took a bitter, hostile action against the People's Revolutionary Army.

"On the morning of the same day from the region occupied by the People's Revolutionary Army by order of the command of its frontal force in the region of Sviagino station, a specially empowered delegate was sent to Spassk to the command of the troops of the Japanese army in order to negotiate about the further southward movement of the People's Revolutionary Army, the advanced forces of which then were encamped and moving near the village of Busievka.

"From the advanced forces delegates were also despatched to the troops of the Japanese army with a declaration of the peaceful intention of the People's Revolutionary Army towards the Japanese forces.

"However, the representatives of the Japanese command asked for immediate disarmament and after this the Japanese army opened rifle firing. In spite of this the People's Revolutionary Army again ordered its delegates to approach the Japanese army with a declaration that in no case would its forces come into conflict with the Japanese army. It also asked the Japanese to stop firing but the Japanese command did not pay any attention to these declarations and increased rifle fire, sustained by the artillery directed upon the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army.

CHITA FORCES WITHDRAWN

"The forces of the People's Revolutionary Army was given the order to withdraw from the firing line and in no case accept a battle, avoiding any hostility with the Japanese army.

"In spite of the difficulty of such a task, the forces of the People's Revolutionary Army, without a single shot, accomplished their retreat under artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire of the Japanese troops, counting several tens of wounded.

"Such action of the Japanese troops took place before the delegate of the People's Revolutionary Army returned from Spassk, in other words, before the People's Revolutionary Army became aware of a definite answer as to the result of the negotiation with the Japanese command regarding the peaceful movement of the People's Revolutionary forces.

"The Japanese command launched an armed attack and intense firing upon the troops of the People's Revolutionary Army, who did not return a single shot nor did they undertake any hostile movement against the Japanese troops.

ATTACK UNJUSTIFIED

"The Government of the Far Eastern Republic strongly protests against the entirely unjustfied attack of the troops of the Japanese army on the People's Revolutionary Army, which has repeatedly declared its peaceful intentions towards the Japanese forces.

"The Government of the Far Eastern Republic requests to be informed what motives guided the command of the Imperial Japanese Army in permitting the protection of the rebel counter-revolutionary detachments retreating through the region occupied by the Japanese troops, and in undertaking at the same time hostile activity against the People's Revolutionary Army while it was moving in the same region in peaceful order.

"The Government of the Far Eastern Republic hopes that the Imperial Japanese Government will answer this question without delay and that the command of the Imperial Japanese Army will take necessary steps in order to prevent similar conflicts, which may cause undesirable unfriendly relations between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic, thus injuring the establishment of friendly relations between the two nations."

AGE is no indication of eye condition. Many aged people do not need to wear glasses, whereas many children need them at an early age.

Sometimes children, otherwise bright and intelligent, are backward in school on account of defective eyesight which is entirely unsuspected.

Let us test the eyes of your children. Be sure that you know whether or not their eyes are all right.

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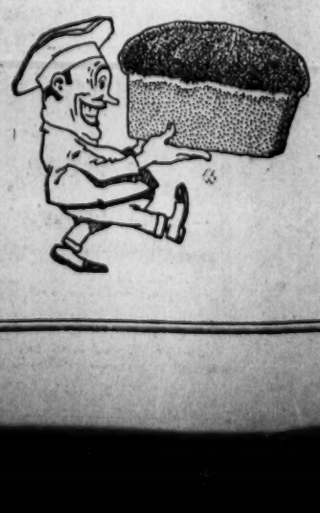
It wouldn't be the same—

"If every Baker on the street
Should make a loaf of bread,
They wouldn't be the same at all,"
The Bakerite Baker said.
"Some loaves would burn, and some would fall,
And some would not be good;
Though each one used the self-same dough
And did the best he could."

BUT BAKERITE

Being the only loaf baked entirely by foreign bakers can be depended upon to always attain the high level set for it at the outset, to always



be the same—
The BAKERITE BAKERY
At the Chocolate Shop in Nanking Road

Vessels Due

Bay State,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 32
Cathay,	*S. Francisco*	Apr. 16
Chikugo Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 17
Chungking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 20
Colaba,	*Rangoon*	Apr. 17
Esang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
E. of Japan,	*Vancouver*	Apr. 34
E. of Russia,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 22
Fausang,	*Tsingtao*	Apr. 17
Fushimi Maru,	*Seattle*	Apr. 18
Hsin Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 18
Hsinming,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 17
Hsin Ningshao,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 16
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 16
Janus,	*Calcutta*	Apr. 17
Kashima Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 22
Keystone State,	*Seattle*	Apr. 18
Kiangan,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Kiangshun,	*Hankow*	Apr. 18
Kiangteen,	*Hankow*	Apr. 21
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 17
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Apr. 32
Kumano Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 19
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 16
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 19
Liangchow,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 16
L. Nielsen,	*Portland*	Apr. 17
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 23
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Apr. 17
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	Apr. 28
Manila Maru,	*Tacoma*	Apr. 19
Porthos,	*Marseilles*	Apr. 13
Poyang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 16
Sulyang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 17
Takeshima Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 24
Tatung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 19
Tenyo Maru,	*S. Francisco*	Apr. 26
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Walshing,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 17
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	Apr. 17
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 21
Wosang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 34
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Yamashiro Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 16
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 25
Yokohama Maru,	*London*	Apr. 17

COTTON DISPUTE

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The difference between the cotton disputants is the employers' demand for the reduction of 49 pence in the pound of current wages.

The operatives offer to accept 39 in the pound.

It is hoped that a settlement will be reached in view of the smallness of the margin.

ANCIENT CHINESE ARCHITECTURE

(In Chinese)

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This book, consisting of 34 chapters that deal with stone and wood works, engraving and carving, color painting, and brickwork, was written by Li Ming-chung of the Sung Dynasty (1086 A. D.). It is the most ancient book on Chinese architecture. Its original was printed in the Sung Dynasty and is kept in the Kiang Nan Library. It is now reproduced by us by the photographic process at the request of the owner with a view to making it within the reach of the people interested in architecture and enabling them to see the magnificence of ancient Chinese buildings.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

IV.

Tripping-it down the highways of the world with the little god of vagabondia slackens when in the slow rhythm of the real tropics. The Falernian impulse loses none of its ire; but the feet refuse to keep pace with the brain.

This fact is accepted as one of the elaborately obvious restrictions in lands of the long siestra. Gus had to *discover* it for himself. Old Tropical Residents would recite the oft profaned admonition, apropos sun helmets, walking at mid-day, and sensitive temperament of the back of one's apparently tough neck. To all tropic doctrine Gus would pish and pooh. He would defy the sun.

He did. He cast his helmet under the bed one blazing noon in India, and rollicked out into the glare of the white road. By some freak of kindness the sun touched him not. But something else did, and that was the omnipresent "flu." Gus caught up with a musically wheezy cold. He sniffed for breath, and shed buckets of tropical brine.

Naturally, in the hour of affliction, he turned to Flash and me for what puny sympathy we could afford. We pointed out with due display of feeling that his worst enemy in the tropics was not the cruel sun, but the jungle draft. Only fur-bearing animals could stand that fatal current of air. By reason of his always-to-be-regretted loss of natural head protection he should wear a tope, against the flu. Gus was impressed. He instinctly felt his bald surface. But the next moment he tried to look ferocious, and succeeded in calling us collectively a name of unmentionable picturesqueness. Again we were misjudged.

"THREE IN MOULMEIN"

We were three in Moulmein, the financier, the guide, and the slave. It was March, 1921. We had come in quest of frosty air, fleeing from the eternal swish and swash of the punkahs in Rangoon. Like polar bears we seemed to have floated into the tropics on an iceberg, and stranded on a steamy cocoanut shore. Of course we loved the teasing fragrance of spices. But we also loved the sound of crunching snow. Such is the catholic taste of vagrants.

Lacking the frosty stimulus we drowsed through the afternoons in the shade of a pagoda. Like brave chiefs of old we conspired and plotted new hunting grounds, blew prodigious clouds of Capstan, and made much big medicine. Kipling left the world in confusion regarding the particular pagoda, where the Burma girl is supposed to be ever sitting, awaiting the never-never day of Tommy's return. Our gold-sheathed spire answered the description. But when we tried "looking eastward to the sea" we saw nothing but the mountainous distances of Siam. If thunder ever came up "outer China" from that point of the compass it must have travelled in a typhoon circle to hit Moulmein.

The constancy of the Burma girl, however, made up for Tommy's hazy geography. In fact, we saw dozens of Burma maidens around every pagoda, in various postures of expectancy. All of which gives Burma the pretty allure of gaily colored silk, and the ever-whacking white cheroot. Down below the Salween emptied into the bay, and elephants were still piling the same old teak. If Tommy came that way thinking he was on the postal road to Mandalay one can but marvel. The Burma girl may have had a reputation for sitting before Tommy arrived. Of which more anon. Suffice it to say Tommy has had many willing successors.

THE DEEP THINKER

But to get on with the conspiracy at Moulmein. Gus was orating, at length. Flash and I just listened. We always did when the thermometer was up. To let Gus wander unchecked through an unravelling skein of hypotheses generally meant he would sooner or later deviate into sense. And there was always a chance that he might *discover* some workable idea previously unknown to the combined intelligence of the party.

That afternoon he was affecting the deep thinker. He had seen Le Penseur, in front of the Paris Pantheon, and liked the hand-on-the-chin effect. Ever afterward, when Le Penseur would be reproduced in the flesh, we would know that Gus was troubled, and thinking elusive thoughts. His brow was dampish, and glistening from certain angles like a cathedral dome after a shower. The rest of his personality revealed even more distressing evidence of the climate. For Gus was really hot.

Having failed to excite us with an imaginary magic carpet, or the idea of floating down to Oz, he discarded his pipe for a whopping cheroot.. While in the act of lighting it an idea came to him. He jumped up on the pagoda stones, holding the cheroot like a wand. He looked almost imperial, Caesar pointing the way across another Rubicon.

Flash and I squirmed. We knew we were in for another crisis. We were to be present at the birth of an idea.

THE ORACLE GROWLS

We waited with abated breath. Finally the oracle growled: "You two bums make me sick! Why don't you percolate on some of these propositions? Do you want to petrify in Burma?"

Of course we didn't. He knew we didn't. To tell him so would interrupt his fevered thought. Accordingly we were silent, and just then the gong went off inside the pagoda, which expressed our emotions exactly.

Undeterred by the divine timelines of the gong Gus went on: "You have been talking all the time about getting off the map! Why not walk over into China! Marco Polo did it in the 13th century, and we have better boots now!"

Alors, ecco, ipso facto and ergo, the idea sprang full-fledged from the brain of the fertile Gus. Great men always produce when called for a show-down. Gus was a bit of Uncle Stalky; he let others share in the worship of his greatness.

Flash and I were humbled unto the dust. We might have conceived the idea. But we were too drowsy. We were told, in tones which shrieked of arrogance, that our third member had not wasted his time in Rangoon. No, he had the party thirst for the unknown at heart. He visited the library, and gleaned from musty volumes the highly important information about Marco Polo, which none of us had suspected. Further, he had met a missionary, who knew the brother of a certain missionary, who had a friend in Yunnan. The friend was inaccessible, but he entered the argument indirectly, as will later transpire.

We shook hands with Gus, and commended his research. But we were constrained to point out the painfulness of the situation. However fevered with the sunset, and more than fretful with the bay, our feet were planted by the Moulmein pagoda. How did he propose to make our appetites follow our souls to Cathay, and away from the boulevards worn smooth by the feet of tourists?

NOT EVEN A TIGER

It was obviously the time to rehearse to Flash our heart-wracking failures to get off the map. At Broussa the Greeks stopped us with bayonets, saying Anatolia had ceased to be a highway. In Damascus we thrilled at the sight of camels, starting out for Bagdad, on the golden journey to Samarcand. We wanted to go. We also wanted to float down the Euphrates in a grass tub. It sounded so Biblical, so Arabian Nightish, so adrift-in-the-cradle-of-the-race. But Emir Feisal had slammed the portals of Mesopotamia, and avoided strangers.

In India the romantic lure took the form of a thirst for tiger blood. At Bangalore we met many old fighting friends, and talked tiger over the gin sours of the United Service club. Gus, unobstrusively, arranged to have his skins shipped to New York. His greatest perplexity was in deciding which of his many admirers were to get tiger rugs for their hearths.

We arrived, at length, in Mysore, where our gun bearers were to meet us. We wrote a noble letter to the third secretary of the Marharajah, defining our Nimrod instincts, and asking his equally noble permission to slay the lordly beast said to be roaming thereabouts. We received an uplifting reply to the effect that another tiger, M. Clemenceau, was expected that day. Although the entire secretarial staff but reflected an opinion which was greater than theirs, it was urgent that the man who won the war should have exclusive jungle privileges. Presto, our tigers vanished into the dreams whence they originally sprang. We mentioned M. Clemenceau. We swore.

GOOD OLD CLEMENCEAU

Later, at Jaipur, we saw cage after cage of enormous tigers which had been trapped within sight of the city walls. Their legs were as thick as trees, they stretched their necks a yard or more, and their mouths held more teeth than the average crocodile. Day and night we could hear them snarl and spit jungle hate, and send curdling messages to their tawny relations outside the gates. Then and there we revered the name of Clemenceau. He probably saved us from something awful. But Gus never ceased to lament the unshipped skins, and the unrugged hearths.

Another wash-out was our long planned trip to the lakes of Srinagar, across the Kashmir pass. Impassable snows still blocked the way in February. All the remote attractions of the earth seemed fenced off by natural or military barriers erected since the war.

In Burma we were desperate. The end of the trail was near. Gus brought the matter to a head in his usual dramatic way of proving a circle to be oblong.

We studied the map. An overland trip from Moulmein to Bangkok was inviting, but the hardships were not. Marco Polo's name inspired confidence that a way would be found. He, too, had worshipped the little god of vagabondia. To China, then, we would go, "through the back door."

Thrilled by the brilliance of Gus's idea we rushed with the urge of the wild to friends in Rangoon. Old Tropical Resident, one and all, they threw up their community hands in one grand shout that we were crazy. Who were we, anyway? That is just what we refused to say!

LET'S HOPE IT'S NOT A BAD ONE ❀ By Arcady

When You Go To Dinner Parties

By Thomas L. Masson

One of the things, somehow or other, a fellow seems always to be contending with is that when one goes out to a dinner party one is always sitting next to a strange lady.

I have often wondered why it was that one has to take in so often some one that one doesn't know. When I say "know" I mean, of course, personally. And, of course, one always knows one's dinner partner, because one would scarcely be seen at a dinner party where the guests were unknown.

But there is another strange fact, and that is that one is supposed to know the lady in such a way that being obliged to sit next to and converse with her is quite the only thing that could happen on this particular evening. The hostess, of course, is deeply concerned to have her dinner party a success. Her whole future may depend upon it. When, therefore, she arranges to have one take in a certain lady that one has never met personally before, it is because she, the hostess, thinks this is the best arrangement possible in order to help make her party a success.

But here again we are in the long grass, because this presupposes on the part of the hostess an intimate knowledge of both parties; whereas in nine cases out of ten she is simply guessing.

And then there is another reason. Hostesses have an absurd idea that people who know and like each other well should not be placed together probably because they would confine their talk to each other, to the exclusion of everybody else, so that the whole party will consist merely of isolated couples. But if they are all having a good time (maybe, after all, this isn't the object of dinner parties) what difference does this make?

Scenically speaking, I cannot find a single thing the matter with her. I am always in hopes that there is. I wish some day that a hostess would give me a careless, flightly woman, that is, one who lets her hair stray. I don't mean a freak, of course, or a poetess or anything like that, but just a lady who has a touch of girlie, girlie about her, one that, say about three years before, was climbing up on somebody's knee, one who suggests that she has had a youth back of her. Nothing like that has ever happened to me at a dinner party.

THE BRIGHT REMARK

And then, after we have gotten seated, and the cocktail has begun to reveal itself, and the oysters are being evoluted upward, I start in desperately. My idea is to say something intensely bright, something that will convey the idea that I have spent my life in the gilded salons of large and impeccable ocean steamers, flitting back and forth from Shepherd's hotel in Cairo and up and down and round about the Levant and dashing occasionally among the South Sea Islands and coming home only to corner the market and get another divorce. And so I say off hand:

"Nice party!"

I am naturally a reserved person, and have a horror of disclosing my lack of character and mean and ignoble motives to strangers. Yet upon numerous occasions at a dinner party, I have known only one woman intimately enough to be on easy terms with her. And this woman has invariably not been my dinner partner. She has usually, indeed, sat somewhere across the table. And I have had to spend most of my time signaling to her for what may be called silent help, and all this while I was trying to parry or keep my poor end up with the lady next to me. At least, this was the way at first.

This lady (I am now referring to my dinner partner, and don't suppose I ought to call her a lady, as it sounds as if she took in laundry, but somehow "woman" isn't quite right; so please understand that "lady" is meant in a jocular sense) is always the same—that is, so far as her effect upon me is concerned. She is fearfully and wonderfully composed. I examine her at swift intervals out of the corner of my right eye, and about once in five times I can also bring my left to bear, and I notice that she is quite properly kal-

(Continued on Page 8)

-:- Chin Chin -:-

EASTER DEFINITIONS

Easter Sunday:—the one day in the year everybody goes to church. Also an excuse for every female of the species to get a new bonnet.

"Easter Egg":—a hard-boiled and painted chicken.

Hot Cross Buns:—the baker's annual graft.

"Egg":—a poor fish, dumbbunny, numbskull. (For male gender see Hoot-nanny).

Easter Bonnet:—the milliner's annual graft; same old female kelly's with roses, violets, et celery, in m. or l. natural colors. Cost fifty percent more than ordinary lid.

Easter parade:—Procession of all ginks who have new suits (equipment for one-day only includes pearl grey spats and gloves) and all frails having new bonnets, gowns or dogs.

• • •

It is rumored (or alleged, said, or reported in the Chinese press, as you wish) that Frank Barron, the Carlton's w. k. piano key tickler, is about to import an air-inflated cushion so he can get more bounce into his jazz records. It will be the first bouncer the palace of jazz has ever had.

• • •

Mrs. Dumbell sez she was readin' in the Phillydelphia North American that the average American's understanding of Scotch today is hooch, mon. And what's funny about that sez she with a rye face.

• • •

AIN'T CHINA FUNNY

Sign on Chungking Road:
HAN KEE
HAIRDRESSER
Bandanna style, as 'twere.

• • •

We like some of the "Tattlings" of Sidney Tremayne. He says such deucedly clevah things, you know, 'firinst:

"The woman who bares her shoulders usually has a larger following than the woman who bares her soul".

"The less a woman cares about clothes the more she wears".

• • •

A highbrow is a man educated beyond his capacity. A lowbrow is a guy that hates a highbrow and has a pet aversion to two-gallon hats. Reading my astral plane future I class as a lowhighbrow because I play the races, read the Satevepost, think Norma Talmadge is simply wonderful, wield chopsticks with a little above the average tourist agility and don't object to beautiful wimmen.

• • •

"I HEARD SPRING CALL"

I heard Spring call across the gray
And broken clouded sky today;
A crocus pushed through mold its head
To listen for Spring's airy tread,
A stray bird chirped a measure gay.

A breeze came blowing down the way
The leaves' first fragrance to convey,
Again, as by my door it sped,
I heard Spring call.

What matter if the garden's clay
Holds nothing now but shriveled bud,
Soon will each barren, twig strewn bed
With bloom and scent be tenanted—
Since, from the road where Love once led,
I heard Spring call! . . .

• • •

INTRODUCING MISS IMA HOOT-NANNY

Ima Hoot-Nanny is Shanghai's leading exponent of Miss Information's School for Scandalous Flappers and Frails. One day A. Dumb Bunny, her most persistent suitor, told her to say 'Soup,' expecting her, of course, to purse her sweet lips in an extreme state of kissability. Ima Hoot-Nanny insisted, however, in saying 'consomme.' Ima, by the way, thinks that "You tell 'em rouge, my lipstick" is the brightest saying that was ever minted. Ima, through her own Boswell, puts her foot in her mouth every day in THE EVENING STAR.

MISS IMA HOOT-NANNY

• • •

Golf is a great game. The more I gallop around the course in search of an elusive golluf pill the more I realise it. And you meet such a strange conglomeration of people. There's the golluf-fiend who goes to Kiangwan every Sunday (he'll be there today) who has a specially trained caddy with a pug nose which he uses to drive off. Talk about William Tell!

• • •

And then there's the lady golfer. One was hindering the normal progress of a son of Adam on the Race Course links ahead of me 'tother p.m. Her male companion drove off from the seventh hole—such a whack that he lost sight of it. He hunted for ten minutes, the sweet young thing following him around dumbly. Finally she chirruped: "Oh, Oswald, would it be cheating if I told you where it went?" Answer is censored.

• • •

When in doubt, shave.

LARRY.

China, Ancestral Home Of All Easter Eggs

By Irene Corbally

About the time some of the coy young eggs of 1,000 summers, more or less, that at that age are such delicacies in certain Chinese epicurean circles were the just-laid pride of mere flappers in hendom, some scandal monger from the lower social strata in the then popular 400 busted into print with the world's most famous scandal.

They drag it out now at Easter parties and at all other times when an egg is mentioned or present.

"Why does a chicken cross the road?" they query, with a sly bit of eyebrow arching. And, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" they finish off with, as if they were exhibiting a newly-hatched joke, draped in the swaddling clothes of their own original verbosity.

These two "jokes," as they are inappropriately called, have survived through the centuries to the confusion not of the hen herself but of her drawing-room prototypes whose "nice" parties are utterly ruined by such questionable conversation.

Moreover, the "jokes" have kept alive an interest in the egg, have endowed it with a certain piquancy as an object of study quite apart from its natural raciness when exposed to too many years.

NOTHING NEW HERE

It stands to reason, however, that any object that offers such a fascinatingly involved problem to unravel as the priority claims of the producer or the product, must survive on its own merits rather than entirely on the merits accruing to it from any paristic joke grown on it. Every once in a while, Western civilisation as represented here by the cold storage jokes, thinks it has discovered the ultimate in something, only to learn when it comes on a patronising tour of the Orient that the ultimate was just that hundreds of years ago in the land of slanting eyes.

So with the Easter egg. Not that the Easter egg and the giving of it at Easter time is new by any means, for there are evidences that it existed in the first flush of its pristine glory among the Romans, and during the Middle Ages in Europe. But it is claimed by Western civilisation as its own, whereas the habit of egg-giving has existed in China since the First Masons' Guild contemplated the beginnings of the Great Wall.

Ellis Parker Butler when he immortalised the line "Pigs is Pigs," didn't do half so much as some one might who could say "eggs is eggs" in China and mean it. The next time you chase a pigeon egg around the slippery sides of a soup plate full of liquid that is soup and not an adhesive mixture that will give the spoon a chance to corral the coquettish egg, pause in the chase and reflect on the eggs of China.

Right now, Shanghailanders by permanent inclination and tourists passing through, are sending home beautifully painted and decorated duck eggs as souvenirs of China, and fragile but lovely proof of the original artistic bent of the Orientals.

COMMERCIALISING IT

The shrewd Chinese, sensing the popularity of the Easter festival and taking his cue from the display of huge chocolate eggs, white sugar crystal and pink candy eggs, tied with huge bows, as well as gaudy old and red paper eggs, candy filled, that are on display in the confectioners' windows on Nanking Road, has adapted and orientalised an old and little-known Chinese custom to the Western custom. In a city in the province of Chekiang, it is the usual thing when celebrating a betrothal for the family of the prospective groom to send to the bride-to-be and her family a gift of say 200 white eggs, beautifully painted in flower and fruit designs.

When, after the young couple have been married some time, and Heaven bestows on the union the supreme blessing of a son, the proud parents promptly announce the gift by sending out not little cards tied with small white bows and decorated with a hovering stork over the printed time and place news of the arrival, but bright red eggs. These eggs are sent to all the relatives and friends in numbers that keep several hens working overtime. The number of eggs sent to an individual depends on the closeness of the family or friendship bond.

Nobody knows what happens to the eggs, whether they are eaten or saved for future occasions of family augmentation. When, later, the important event of shaving the boy's head occurs, the relatives are bidden to a huge dinner. In return for number one chow and the eggs sent previously they are expected to come not like Greeks bearing gifts but like respectable face-fearing Chinese laden with jewels or expensive presents.

NO SEX HERE

In the South of China when a new baby is a month old, irrespective of its sex, relatives and friends send eggs, dyed red.

In Western lands, more attention is paid to children's birthdays than to the age-adding anniversaries of grown-ups. In China, however, the reverse is the case. A mother in Southern China will give steamed fresh fowl's or a fresh or salt duck's egg to her child to eat on his birthday. The idea is that the yolk of the egg, being what the Chinese in their loose classification of colors term red, will give its color to the child's heart and make him zealous, enthusiastic or diligent.

Dead eggs, several years as bad as the kind used for bum-actor-baiting at home, sometimes mistreated even in their old age by being salted or pickled, are the high points in the gastronomical career of a cultured Chinese.

EVEN IN DEATH

The egg goes on its merry way in China, playing a role even in the highest expression of Chinese religion—the worship of the ancestors. The 60th day after death observance is unique in that the familiar duck and the shell of its undeveloped progeny are used in symbolising the Chinese version of crossing the Jordan or the Styx or whichever fluid barrier between earth and paradise exists for the Chinese.

On the 60th day there is provided in the room where the worship takes place, besides the customary offerings of food and incense, a wash-bowl full of water. On the water there is put half of the shell of a duck's egg which is left to float on the surface. A likeness of a duck, made of bamboo splints, covered with paper and painted, is brought forward. A paper image, made in imitation of the human figure is placed on the duck's back and the bamboo fowl is caused to stand in the water in the wash-basin. The paper image personates the deceased individual, the eggshell denotes a boat provided for his use and the duck signifies the means by which the deceased "gets over."

Best 'Bed-Books'

But best of all books for midnight are travel books. Once I was lost every night for months with Doughty in the "Arabia Deserta." He is a craggy author. A long course of the ordinary facile stuff, such as one gets in the Press every day, thinking it is English, sends one thoughtless and headlong among the bitter herbs and stark boulders of Doughty's burning and spacious expanse; only to get bewildered . . . in a strange land of fierce sun, glittering spar, ancient plutonic rock, and very Adam himself. But once you are acclimated, and know the language—it takes time—there is no more London after dark till a wanderer returned from a forgotten land, you emerge from the interior of Arabia on the Red Sea coast again, feeling as though you had lost touch with the world you used to know. And if that doesn't mean good writing I know of no other test—H. M. Tomlinson, in "Bed-Books and Night-Lights."

Wardrobe Novelties

by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile", of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON
("LUCILE")

THOSE fascinating bits of attire every woman loves add a piquant note of variety to an otherwise uninteresting chain of hats and frocks and wraps. From time to time they take various forms, sometimes coming as wearable adaptations of foreign costume; sometimes just a jaunty bit of color to high-light, as it were, the sombre attire.

The various bits of wardrobe I am showing you this week serve admirably for this purpose. Who could not find interest and novelty in the evening gown of velvet, taken so generously from the flaring frock of the Spanish senorita? It has a decollete bodice, narrowing to a real snugness about the waistline. The very full and long skirt sways away from the hip at each side, revealing an underskirt of taffeta. This, of course, proves its adaptation. The American woman simply will not have a shirred velvet about her hips; not, at least, while she is young and slender and knows the charm of a dainty waistline. Bands of real lace give contrast for sleeves. A high Spanish comb adds the necessary finish to the costume.

The novelty hat is fashioned of fine Milan straw with a fluff of coque placed high on the crown. The color is gay and the brim rolls gently, so that it is ideal for wear with a sombre frock.

The debutante will indeed welcome the very decorative dance frock of taffeta as a complete change from the simpler models of her wardrobe. The skirt is cut full. The bodice is snug, folding back in small lace-edged lapels to show the exquisite bodice beneath. Corded ruffles give an added effect of fullness. The lacy underskirt, revealed ever so daintily, even when sweet sixteen discards her curtsy pose, is indeed reminiscent of Colonial days.

"Sports" Types Dominate New Spring Styles

We used to say that she was a ports type" or not that partiar type. Now sport clothes made for so many types and so many varying styles and hions that almost any one can into a sport outfit. And the ppy part about these durable, arable clothes is this: They n be worn in town, in the coun-, for traveling—in fact for most any conceivable occasion. at is because they are the gue, and many women there who hope that they will ways remain so much in public or.

Women can afford to feel free en they are dressed in sporting s. They are then in some ition to begin to forget about ir clothes and to be natural far as their own personalities concerned. And as for ickerbockers—well, they are acme of comfort and ease—mething which hardly entered dreaming states of the freest men before this miraculous son set in upon us. Now, if ickerbockers are your expresn, why, wear them, says Dame shion, and if she starts out on tack of this sort, who knows t that fashion will sink away together. There is no imediate prospect of that contingcy, but there is the possibility such an event nonetheless.

There are three types of eeds and homespuns that are ceptionally good for modern ar. They are the suit, the o-piece costume consisting of pe and dress or coat and dress, d the knickerbocker suit.

You can see how readily these ree can be combined into one tume, if you happen to so ire the combination. You can ve a coat, a pair of knickers, a pe and a skirt made all of the me material, and then you can ng the changes of them in comnation indefinitely.

You can have a blue and gray aid suit, i.e., coat and skirt. ien you can have a pair of gray ickers and a cape that is made th one side of blue and the her side of gray. What could lovelier? And yet every time u do a different combination u will have an arrangement at is quite distinct from the e you wore last.

The smartest coats of the new son are those that are noticely short. They have not too any extraneous decorations of ckets, tabs, flaps, etc. They e quite plain in fact. The girls o make a point of wearing is sort of costume are looking ir smartest in the strictly lored suits and suits which, at t, are not stitched and pressed any marked degree. They have happy faculty of remaining the place they are put with utmost ease, but there is no ained attempt at keeping em there.

The pockets are either set on outside of the coats or they inset, as is the case with the re strictly tailored variety t. The revers of the regulan coat are short and very man-h in appearance and there are her one or two buttons deding upon the length of the t and upon its cut.

The skirts are made with some lness in the back, for above all else that tight, pinched look must be avoided at the back of the skirt. Many women are preferring, when their tweeds are made to order, to have a box pleat or a pleat of this sort that is inverted set into the middle of the back so that they shall unmistakably avoid any appearance of the skirt bending in at the line of the knees.

There are other suits with Norfolk jackets and these, though a trifle more youthful in their expression, are nonetheless interesting. They have rather more of an informal look about them which is particularly adapted to the woman whose shape is long and straight, or short and straight, as so many of the figures of Amercian women are.

There are suits made of interesting combinations of two sorts of tweeds or homespun, one of which is plaided or striped and the other of which is plain. They are perhaps the newest of all, for they carry with them that freshness that marks them as a product of the new season. The coats of these are usually made to end somewhere between a distance that is long and one that is short, because the difference in the materials requires a certain length to make it effective.

Often the coats are made of one color of tweed and the skirts of another color and then, other suits of one color are bound with another color of tweed. In fact things are being done with this thick fabric which never before were considered possible. The designers are, evidently, finding that it is as pliable as silk when it is handled in the right way. And certainly it is as effective as any binding of silk could ever be, for its softness takes its place with the utmost ease and pliability.

Some of the knickerbockers are made like riding trousers—very trim and fitted at the knees, while others of them are puffed out in the manner of bloomers with cuffs below the knees that button around the legs quite snugly. The latter are the ones which are most universally becoming and most easily constructed for that matter. The riding sort are harder to tailor and must be manufactured by a tailor who is expert at his business.

Then the coats for knickers are made with a nice variety of design, to suit all sorts and conditions of figures. There are those which are full and long looking like veritable riding coats and there are those which are simply short Norfolk packets made to end where a coat of that sort would normally accomplish its finish.

Stockings are an important asset to the knicker suit. They are thick and woolly and, more often than not, they are rolled at the knees over the cuff of the trousers. They carry out the color or form a contrast to it in the nicest sort of manner, and they help very much with the design of the costume as a whole. Then when the shoes are made of either thick leather or suede, they swing in with the general harmony of the suit in a way that completes it admirably.

For knicker suits all of the accessories must be just right and in total harmony with the whole, for there is no telling what havoc may be wrought if there is any slip-up in the way that the character of shoes, stockings, etc., has been disregarded.

For knicker and for suits and, last, but not by any means last, for the one-piece and the sleeveless dress, there is the cape to make the costume complete. Capes for sporting clothes seem to be almost a necessity of the present season. They are straight and quite inconspicuous in their general nature, and they are made to be, frankly, an extra covering of warmth as well as an extremely good-looking adjunct to the sport suit as it has always existed.

Capes are made circular of the very heavies' materials. Then, for the lighter materials, there are those capes that are gathered or pleated into a straight collar and allowed to hang from that point quite uninterruptedly to the end of their lengths. Usually these capes are not lined, for they are heavy and thick enough of themselves to make a sufficient covering. Then, too, the wrong sides of the fabrics are quite as lovely as the right sides of them are, and it would seem a bitter shame to cover them up with anything, even so delicate as the softest of silk linings. Besides, for outdoor wear, silk seems a little out of place, and a cape that can be hauled around and knocked around regardless of any possible spotting to its lining is much more to the point.

Some of the capes match the suits quite faithfully, being made of the same materials, and then there are others which are made of contrasting materials but composed in such a way with the suits that they look unmistakably like parts of the same costume. Then, of course, the beauty of these extra wraps is that they can be worn with other costumes if the occasion demands.

There are wraps made with some semblance of sleeves which are rather taking the place of capes made along the strictest lines. These show every tendency to taking the place of capes, but as yet they have not succeeded in wiping the cape from the leadership of fashion in this particular.

Some of the sport suits have capes that are quite short, reaching only to the waistline or a little below that. They are not so warm as the longer ones, of course, but they are surely warm enough for any Spring or Summer weather, and perhaps they might be a great deal more grateful during those seasons because they were not possessed of so great a quantity of warmth.

The one great difficulty about making sport suits look their best is in choosing the right hat. Do you know that very many women do the thing wrong? While one hat may be quite perfect for the country, the same one will not do at all for the city streets. Then when they come to selecting a sport hat for city wear, that is where the whole difficulty arises. They are either too fancy or too plain about it.

And, if you have any delusions about this sort of hat being of the inexpensive variety, why, there is where you are doomed to disappointment. They are among the most expensive of hats. And because of their tailored outlines their shapes have to be most artistically adjusted before they can be considered to be exactly suitable.

The little round, turned back brimmed hats are perhaps the most universally becoming. But even those must be adjusted well and suited to the face. You see, there is the most awful chance with a hat of this character of making the face sink into insignificance, or, on the other hand, of making it stand out as much too large a unit for any kind of proportion with the rest of the figure. It is a delicate little trick and a point that any woman will do well to consider at length before making up her mind to a final selection.

For Summer the leghorns will again be as popular as they were last season, especially those that turn away from the face at front, and either turn down at back or repeat the upward flare at that angle.

There are many hats made of duvetyne and tweeds, and these are draped most artistically to suit the faces that wear them. But the news from Paris and the general tendency right now is for blocked straws or felts to be worn with sport suits and all the way through the Summer.

FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

No woman who has any sense of beauty will deny that superfluous hair is one of the greatest drawbacks to good looks.

Realising this, women of all times have put themselves to any expense, and have endured considerable pain and discomfort in order to rid themselves of this great disfigurement.

Nowadays electrolysis is a prevalent "cure" for this evil, but in reality this process involves a great deal of unnecessary expense, waste of time and pain.

The simplest quickest, and most effective treatment can easily be carried out by any sufferer, in the privacy of her home. This is the recipe:

Procure about 1 oz. powdered pheminol from your chemist; mix a sufficient quantity with a few drops of water into a stiff paste. Apply this carefully and thoroughly to the hair you wish to remove, and allow the paste to dry. In a few minutes it can be gently scraped away. The skin is left absolutely free from hair, and should then be carefully washed in warm water, and if desired, lightly dusted with a little talcum powder. (Advt.)

Mexicans Talking Of Prohibition

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 6.—The estion of prohibition is becom-g a theme of frequent conversa-ns among Mexicans. It is be-g brought to a focus by a move-nt to have pulque, the drink the natives of central Mexico t on the list of forbidden ngs.

Although Juarez knows prac-ally nothing of pulque, tequila d sotol being the drinks of its tives, many residents of the rder city are giving the pro-bition proposal serious thought. hile it would be incorrect to say at the dry cause has won many nverts in Juarez, it would not far from the truth to say that many circles, particularly ong business men other than loon operators, something akin sentiment for prohibtion has en aroused.

Petal Petticoats

Petal points instead of petti-ats. That is the latest transi-n in underthings developed in e showings here. Paris is edited with having originated e idea, which is carried out by eans of a crepe de chine oomer. The garment is quite ort and without elastic at the ee. Stitched on at a point a tle below the waist line, are tal points of Georgette, in atching or contrasting colors. ese points fall gracefully below e hem of the bloomer and serve reality as a petticoat. They e especially adaptable for wear ith chiffon evening frocks. nother whimsy in underthings found in colored crepe de chine rments with cretonne appliques the shape of flowers in the tural flower colorings.

ETHEL CAMERON

(AU CHIC PARISIEN, opposite the Race Course)

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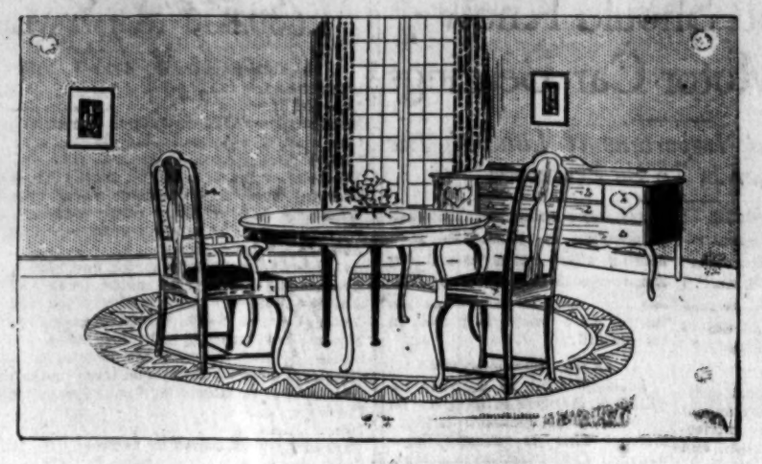

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

What You Should Know About Motor Car Bearings

Lubrication Most Important If Life Of The Motor Car Is To Be Preserved

BY ALFRED K. HEBNER

"Why all this talk about replacement and care of bearings?" a motorist recently asked me. "I thought bearings lasted as long as the axles, the wheels or any of the other permanent parts of a car."

This was a very logical question, particularly from a man not altogether versed in the intricacies of a car's mechanism, and how that mechanism reacts to ordinary care or to the lack of it, as the case may be. I attempted to answer his question somewhat as follows:

I first pointed out that the elements of a car might roughly be divided into two main classes—those parts which of themselves are practically stationary when the car is in motion, such as the body proper, the frame and the top; and those parts which are in action when the car is in motion, for example; the reciprocating parts of the engine, the revolving gears in the transmission and the type of parts which immediately aid in the propulsion of the car or make that propulsion possible.

Bearings come under this latter division and thus they are among the things going into the make-up of a vehicle which obviously are subject to the greatest strain and consequent possibilities of damage. Bearings, therefore, plainly need greater care and more frequent inspection than, say, does a car's axle housing.

OFTEN OUT OF MIND

Bearings are buried in the car, usually out of sight of the motorist, and all too often out of mind. When they function well he is no more conscious of their presence than he is of the functioning of his heart. In fact, he is perhaps more than ordinarily surprised when they go wrong, because he has taken their continuous performance for granted.

Bearings should give satisfaction during the lifetime of the average car—they are built to last as long as the car—and under proper running conditions will almost never wear out.

The cause of the vast majority of bearing failures is due to lack of lubrication. One thing to which every purchaser of a new vehicle should give prime attention is the making certain that all bearings in it have been suitably supplied with lubricant. The sales agency from which a vehicle is purchased gives special attention to this very important item because it recognises the necessity, and it would be a wondrous thing in the conservation of motor behicles if this same diligence were religiously continued by the owner throughout the life of the car. The automotive manufacturers have spent a lot of money in the preparation and in the distribution, usually as a part of the few instructions accompanying the delivered vehicle, of oiling and greasing diagrams. These diagrams go into considerable detail concerning the grades of lubricants to be used, the maximum elapsed time which should occur between the required lubrication of the various moving parts of the vehicle's mechanism and, in fact, give everything the motorist should know to enable him to take care of this feature in his car's successful operation.

IMPROVED LUBRICATION

It has been a recognition of these things and a seeming inability otherwise to guarantee satisfaction that has recently caused practically unanimous adoption by the automotive industry of improved and positive systems of chassis lubrication. Many motorists, including frequently those well able and in the habit of having their cars cared for almost entirely by service stations, in their anxiety to make certain that oil and grease were actually getting to the needed points have set aside their Saturday afternoons, dressed themselves for the occasion, got on their backs under their cars and to their utter disgust, and soon abandonment of their definite purposes, have seen their grease cup caps spin around with no ability to accomplish their intended duties. No doubt the improved lubricating device will continue to recommend itself as essential to the satisfaction of both manufacturer and owner.

Overloading of cars and particularly of trucks is another evil which takes its toll in prematurely broken and damaged parts. The resultant excessive stresses set up particularly on rough roads under these conditions frequently occasion the short life of a bearing which under normal circumstances might still be practically as good as ever when the vehicle as a whole is placed in the discard.

PROPER INSTALLATION

Bearings must be properly installed if they are to be given an opportunity to demonstrate their merit. This is usually done under the co-operative inspection of the automotive and bearing manufacturers in the case of new motor cars, trucks and tractors, but it is not always accomplished when it is required that these parts be replaced. When it is essential to make a bearing replacement care should be taken in removing these anti-friction units, for it is a fairly delicate job. Steel or hard metal tools should never be used for this purpose because the bearing raceways may be permanently sprung or deformed by this treatment.

There are various good ways of removing bearings by simple mechanisms designed on the order of wheel pullers, the use of which is recommended both on account of the time saving element and because of the minimising of danger in damaging the parts. In all cases, where possible, the pressure applied to remove a bearing or a bearing part should be exerted directly against the portion of it that is a tight fit on the shaft or in the housing. In most cases it is the inner member of the bearing that is a drive or light press fit on the shaft. The outer race member is usually a push fit in the housing.

The time honored adage—"Cleanliness is next to godliness" has its very definite applications in the proper care of the motor vehicle. Many a bearing removed for inspection and found fit for further use has been ruined through improper and careless cleaning. The use of dirty gasoline employed perhaps in washing off grease from gears and other parts is likely to contain sediment full of metallic particles, which often find their way into the bearing. Instead then of a clean bearing resulting there may be one filled with these small agents of destruction.

SODA SORUTION

A solution of common washing soda is less expensive than gasoline and usually more effective for cleaning greasy parts. This solution can be readily made by dissolving a handful of soda in a pail of boiling water. By keeping this alkali fluid nearly at the boiling point ,and by submerging the bearings in it for but a few minutes all the hard or rancid grease and any metallic dust present can be removed. Then to eliminate any traces of soda the bearings should be dipped in kerosene and at the same time given a swirling motion. An oil bath should follow the kerosene. When replacing bearings it is very easy to care for their lubrication.

Pure mineral oils or greases should be employed. Any lubricant that shows traces of acid or alkali or that may become rancid from oxidisation will cause etching and roughening of the highly finished surfaces of the bearing. Lubricants best adapted range from light machinery oils used for small high speed bearings to the viscous greases utilised for those subjected to very heavy loads and those revolving at comparatively low speeds.

While grease is very generally used in axle bearings and forms a very excellent body, care should be taken not to use a grease too heavy, and further, it is very advantageous to the bearing to introduce oil from time to time. This has a tendency to keep the grease in a more fluid form, especially in cold weather and it also insures the lubricant reaching all parts of the bearing.

If it is necessary to drive a bearing in place a babbitt or lead tube should be employed or else some form of soft metal yoke which will distribute the hammer blows evenly. Do not direct all of the blows against any one point on the bearing race, as this tends to cramp it and will make it harder to drive. Distribute them rather evenly around the circumference, always having successive blows come at points diametrically opposite. It should, however, never be driven by blows from a machinist's hammer applied directly to the bearing face nor through the medium of a steel drift or a blunt cold chisel.

NO SUBSTITUTION

It is paramount that the public understands the dangers in general of attempting to replace bearings of given makes with those of other makes, even though they be of the same outside physical dimensions, unless the entire bearing assembly of the one is to be substituted for the other complete bearing. In the case of the conical type of bearing, for example, the outer race or cup of one make will not work advantageously with the cone and roller assembly of another brand or vice versa, because the tapers of the one kind cannot logically be made identical with the tapers of the other. Since a ball bearing forms an integral assembly and does, one make for another, replace entirely the bearing parts, this type of anti-friction unit is for all practical purposes interchangeable with most all other makes of ball bearings.

When an accident happens to a motor vehicle or when it is subjected to extraordinary strain, as frequently happens when cars collide, when a motorbus or a truck suddenly drops into a hole in the road, or when a tractor hits a boulder in the field, even the strongest members are liable to give way. This too accounts for a certain number of necessary bearing replacements.

The refinding and the repairing of bearings is a thing which most of the manufacturers of high grade anti-friction bearings have never endorsed or engaged in because they have considered it impractical from nearly every standpoint. These bearing manufacturers are jealous of the reputation of their products, for it is on that reputation they must stand or fall. They have then a great desire to best serve the public and thus continuously gain the people's good will and universal satisfaction. They believe it to be false economy to attempt to regrind or to repair bearings and that a satisfactory replacement is only accomplished by introducing new genuine products in place of those bearings or parts of them as the case may be, which require substitution.

The public should keep this policy of the foremost makers of anti-friction bearing, before it and thus guard against the use of spurious parts and improvised make-shifts. A great deal more than has been heard in the past will be forthcoming from the automotive manufacturers on this general subject because the detrimental activities of people engaged in the spurious parts and make-shift repair business more than ever forcing itself on their attention. Naturally these manufacturers, anxious at all times to safeguard the best interests of the users of automotive equipment, are going to do their duty in warning the public of the nature of this situation. —Motor.

1,680,000 Motors Made In 1921

The following statistics show American figures on motor production for 1921:

Cars and trucks	$1,680,000
Decrease from 1920 production (percent)	24
Cars	1,535,000
Trucks	145,000
Wholesale value of cars and trucks produced	1,222,350,000
Decrease from 1920 wholesale value (percent)	45
Wholesale value of motor cars produced	1,088,100,000
Wholesale value of motor trucks produced	134,250,000
Average wholesale price motor car 1921	702
Average wholesale price motor car 1920	897
Average wholesale price motor truck 1921	963
Average wholesale price motor truck 1920	1,273
Motor car factories in United States	105
Motor Truck factories in United States	140
States in which factories are located	32
Employes engaged in car and truck manufacture	256,000
Automobiles registered in U. S. (approximately)	10,000,000
Passenger cars	9,000,000
Motor trucks	1,000,000
Cars and trucks owned by farmers	3,000,000
Passenger cars	2,850,000
Motors trucks	150,000
Farm products hauled by motor transport (tons)	134,400,000
Schools using motor bus transportation for children	12,000
Motor busses in operation	20,000
Organised public motor express lines	1,500
Cities having organised motor bus lines	600
Passengers carried annually by motor car	6,000,000,000
Freight hauled annually by motor truck (tons)	1,200,000,000

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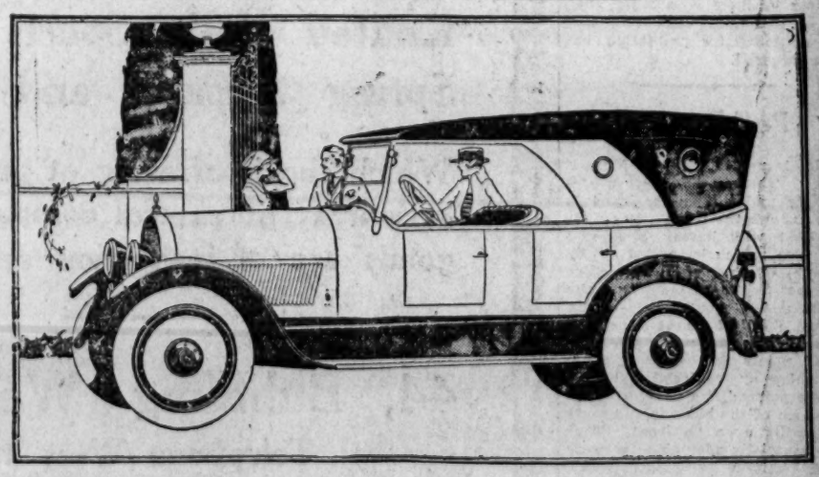
Hupmobile	5	,,	,,	(1921)	Studebaker special six	do. (1920)
Buick 6	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Buick 6	Roadster (1919)
Buick 6	7	,,	,,	(1919)	Hupmobile	do. (1920)
Dodge	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Dodge	do. (1921)
Moon	5	,,	,,	(1919)	Buick 4	do. (splendid shape)
Chandler	7	,,	,,	(1920)	Scripps-Booth 4	Coupe (A. I. condition)
Essex	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Buick 6	Limousine (1920)
Briscoe	5	,,	,,	(1920)	King 8	do. (as good as new)
Overland 90	5	,,	,,	(latest model)	Dodge	do. (1920)
Studebaker	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Hupmobile	do. (1920)
Nash 6	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Overland 90	do. (wire wheels)
Templar	5	,,	,,	(1921)	Willys-Knight	do. (home made)
Packard 12	7	,,	,,	(run 3250 Miles)	Buick 6	Sedan (1920)



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One-Fifth Of Motor Power Lost In Mechanics Of Car

The Result Is That Ofttimes The Driver Finds He Is Without Reserve Energy To Get His Machine Over The Hill

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW
(Technical Director, West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile Schools New York)

A man has a certain amount of power when it comes to lifting objects. Some men have more than others. But any person by systematic training of certain muscles can increase his lifting power somewhat. A gallon of gasoline has a certain amount of power in it. When put into an automobile it will carry the car a certain number of miles. But if the car is kept in the pink of condition in every respect the gallon of gasoline will be able to accomplish greater results than if it is neglected.

Under very good conditions about 80 percent of the power in a gallon of gasoline is lost in the engine. After this thermal or heat loss is accounted for there remains about 20 percent of power left. And most of this is lost in the mechanical devices of the car. If the automobile is well tuned the driver is apt to have from 5 to 6 percent of power left for speeding up or climbing hills.

When the driver comes to a stiff hill and is unable to get his car up the steep grade the reason is apt to be that he has some trouble that is using up more power than should be consumed. Consequently, he hasn't enough in reserve to get over the hill ahead of him. When a driver is unable to go ahead on an ordinary country road on high speed and has to shift into second speed to make any progress, the reason is apt to be found in the same sort of power losses.

MECHANICAL LOSSES

Outside of the 80 percent thermal and frictional losses in the engine there are the mechanical losses in the balance of the working parts that use up about 15 percent more. The main mechanical losses include losses in the transmission gearing, in the universal joints on the propeller shaft, in the gears and bearings in the rear axles, in the tires and in the wind resistance.

The loss of power in the transmission gears, through the gears themselves, the bearings on which the gears revolve and their lubricant, is estimated to average about 7 percent. The loss through the bearings has been made slightly lower than was formerly the case because of the use of ball or roller bearings, which are now used in most instances.

Whenever gear reduction is employed there is a loss of power through the gears. This is the reason that the speed which is used most is made the direct drive. In this case there is no gear reduction and therefore no loss through the gears. On reverse speed and on first and second speeds gearing is employed, with its consequent loss of power, but this does not apply to third speed, which is used most of the time. In some cases where a very high speed is desired a fourth speed through gearing is employed, but still retaining the direct drive on third speed.

TRANSMISSION LOSSES

In the transmission there are also losses in power on account of the lubricant which must necessarily be used. The higher the speed the greater the loss and the heavier the lubricant the greater the loss. On the amount of oil used depends to some extent the amount of power that is lost. The larger the amount the greater the loss. That is to say, the lubricant should be carried no higher in the gear case than just touching the under side of the shaft on which the gears are mounted. This is just sufficient to allow the gears to dip into the oil and throw it around, thus giving ample lubrication to all parts. If more than this amount of oil is carried it means there is simply that surplus to be displayed by the gears with the consequent loss or absorption of power.

Some manufacturers recommend light oil in the transmission case, so as to reduce the loss in power. The compromise between the loss of power and effective lubrication would indicate a preference for a fairly heavy oil or a very light grease and just enough for good lubrication. Many transmission cases leak a little, especially if light oil is used, and need therefore to be inspected frequently to be sure the supply does not run so low that the gears fail, to dip into it and get proper lubrication.

There are power losses in the universal joints. These universal joints are placed on the end of the propeller shaft, which extends at an angle from the gear case to the rear axle. As the body springs work this angle varies. The angle also varies with different designs of cars. In some makes there is very little angle under normal riding conditions. Before the body is put on the chassis of a car the rear axle end of the propeller shaft is usually considerably lower than the gear case end.

The weight of the body, however, tends to reduce this angle. In driving any shaft through an angle there is loss of power through the flexible joints that have to be provided. The greater the angle the greater will be the loss.

LUBRICATION CUTS LOSS

These universal joints are in constant operation, and good lubrication of them will cut down the power loss. The fabric universal joints, which are becoming popular, are especially efficient because of the fact that they need no lubrication.

In the rear axle housing or differential case we have bevel gears which are necessary in order that the rear axles may move slower than the propeller shaft. Usually the propeller shaft moves about four or five times as fast as the rear axles. This same principles in regard to lubrication apply here as to the transmission. The lighter oil eats up less power. Most cars now have the rear axle housing equipped with two plugs, one on the top and one on the side. Oil is then poured in at the top until it runs out the side opening, which indicates the proper amount of oil to use to get the best results.

The power loss through the tires varies with road conditions. The rougher the road the greater the power loss, as well as the greater the wear on the tires. The amount of air in the tires also makes a difference, there being less loss of power when the tires are hard. The bending to the road of tires that are not thoroughly inflated eats up power. Fabric tires use up more power than cord tires.

It can readily be seen that a certain amount of loss must be conceded to every gallon of gas. It should also be evident that every precaution possible ought to be taken to insure keeping these necessary losses to the minimum. For this is the only way that the maximum power can be obtained. It is the only way you can be sure of getting to the top of the next hill you come to.

Automobile Industry Ranks First By Volume

The following table shows the relative comparison of the American automobile business to others:

Rank among finished products, measured by volume of business	1st
Rank among all manufacturers (bureau of census) (Slaughtering and packing, 1st; steel 2d)	3d
Special taxes paid 1921	$228,759,000
To federal government	115,546,000
To state governments in license fees	108,213,000
In miscellaneous taxes	5,000,000
Percent of total oil output used for Motor vehicles	27.0
Percent refined to gasoline	24.6
Percent motor lubricating oils	2.4
Number head of live stock transported by truck in 1921	6,000,000
Number of street railway lines using motor busses	35
Number of Steam railroads using motor trucks with flanged wheels	12
Gasoline production (United States) 1921 (gallons)	5,360,014,000
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1921 (gallons)	4,506,706,900
Increase in production over 1920, (percent)	9.8
Increase in consumption over 1920, (percent)	5.9
Tire casings produced	19,379,000
Tire inner tubes produced	24,157,000
Solid tires produced	377,000

Proper Way To Adjust Bearing

Whenever a wheel fitted with a cup and cone bearing is removed, the cup of the bearing is removed with it and the bearing must be adjusted in replacing the wheel. The proper way to do this is to turn the bearing up tight and then revolve the wheel a few times by hand. This does away with any tendency to backlash. Next the adjusting nut is backed off very slightly, so that by grasping two spokes in line, one above and the other below the hub, a slight shake is felt in the wheel. This movement should be just barely perceptible, and if it is more than this it is too much and the adjusting nut should be a little tighter. When this condition has been gotten just right, lock the wheel in place.

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A Few Facts Pointing to The Overwhelming Popularity of Dunlop Tyres

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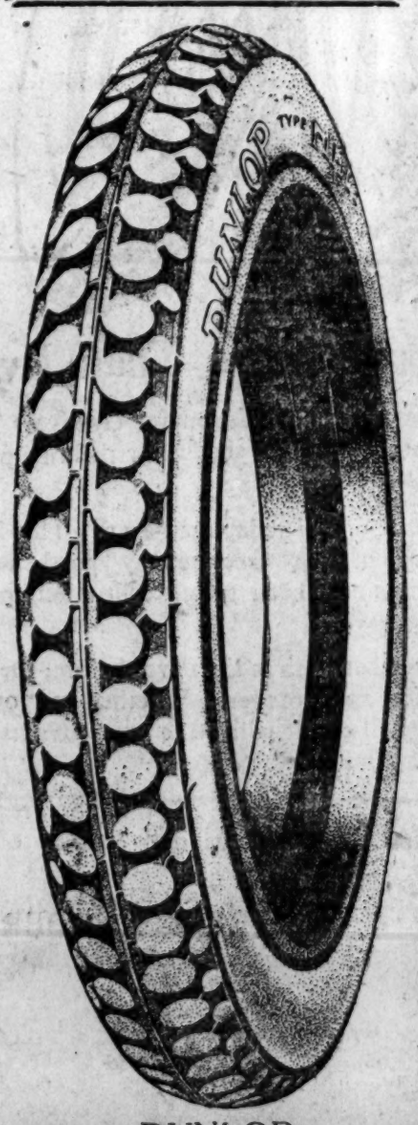


DUNLOP
MAGNUM TYRE

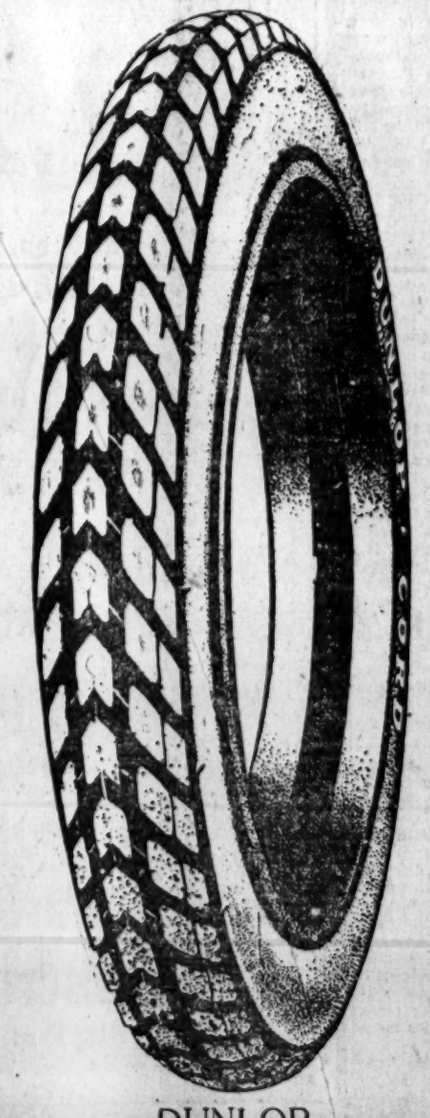
1) At the recent Shanghai Automobile Show 36% of the Cars exhibited were fitted with Dunlop Tyres. The remainder were divided up amongst 12 other makes.

2) The various Municipal Departments, Tramways, and Public Service Companies almost entirely use Dunlops.

3) No fewer than *26 Garages in Shanghai fit Dunlops to their Hire cars* a sure sign that Dunlops give utmost value, as the prime factors in operating a Hire Service is low running cost.

4) And the private owner follows the lead safe in the knowledge that he is obtaining the utmost tyre value.

DUNLOP



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TRACTION MULTIPLE-PLY CORD

Good Roads Fever Keeps Growing In All Nations

South American Countries Busy With Compaigns, While China Is Now Beginning To See Benefits

A review of American reports made upon the conditions of roads during the past several months shows favorable progress in the world-wide movement now afoot for better roads, yet shows also that there is constant need for greater effort and more road building.

Transportation, an economic factor influencing the growth and prosperity of every nation, is fast winning its due recognition everywhere. Demonstration is proving every day that motor transportation has many individual advantages, while it compares favorably with any other means of conveyance, both for speed and economy. In the United States of America alone during the past year, almost a billion and a half tons of freight were moved by 750,000 motor trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS PROFITABLE

But motor truck transportation is most profitable when good roads are used. Modern trucks are built to stand any service, and will haul loads through bad road conditions; but it is nevertheless true that they will serve better when those conditions are more favorable. There was undoubtedly a lapse during the war in the proper upkeep and building of roads in many countries. Where roads were not actually destroyed they were neglected for other more pressing problems. However, attention has fully returned to highway improvement.

In South America it is estimated that Uruguay has some four hundred miles of macadamised roads, and her population of 1,500,000 shared only 10,000 motor cars and trucks in 1919, over an area of 72,000 square miles. But the government of Uruguay has proportioned one percent of all taxes received to the betterment of her roads, and much road building is under way. This is one of the most extraordinary examples of the assistance given by government funds to forward road extension.

HERE IN CHINA

In Paraguay, outside of towns and cities, scarcely any roads are suitable for motor traffic; most rural roads are navigable only by ox-carts, and new roads are needed. However, laudable plans have also been made in Uruguay, and upon the completion of roads now under the course of construction, this country will be well equipped for motor transportation. In addition to roads under way, plans have been made for financing the building of other new Uruguayan highways.

Motor traffic continues to grow in Canton and South China, despite the fact that no good roads have existed until very recently in that part of the Far East. The recent removal of the great wall at Canton, and beginning of work upon a venture to replace this historic landmark with a modern highway, has already been impetus to motor transportation ventures in this territory. Those familiar with the situation through intimate knowledge of conditions in Canton, claim that the inevitable effect upon the nation's progress by better transportation will be almost immediate, and will indirectly influence a betterment of individual welfare.

WHAT GOOD ROADS CAN DO

South Africa presents interesting figures on the problem of roads. During 1919, in Cape Province, 6,565 passenger cars and 3,122 commercial cars were registered while in Orange Free State only 472 passenger cars are on record. The great difference in registration in these two states is due largely to the poorer conditions of roads in Orange Free State. This is perhaps a good example showing how necessary good roads are to the proper interchange of commodities which represents commerce and determine a country's prosperity.

Mention of poor roads in some sections is also made in current Spanish comment upon the popularity won in Spain by motor lorries since the war. Spain is also in line, however, with a vigorous national campaign for good roads, and unfavorable road conditions discovered by new uses of motor cars and trucks are to be changed speedily by plans already formulated.

ACTIVITIES IN VENEZUELA

From Venezuela the poor condition of roads in the past has been keenly regretted, but on the other hand, present improvements are applauded by all leading merchants. Motor activities in Venezuela have followed closely by a proportionate swell of prosperity. Several prominent men of Venezuela have said that the good roads movement should have been started sooner. However, with over 2,000 miles of good roads, built and to their credit, Venezuelans have been encouraged to the point of making plans for many hundreds of miles more of new roads.

Summaries of motor news from every country in any way dealing with transportation problems unintentionally day greater stress upon the good roads movement than upon any other matter. There are few countries today that have as excellent roads and highways as they should, excepting the roads in and near cities.

Highway construction of the best quality, interurban and national, is being urged in all quarters, and where effected is always followed by an increase of transportation that adds to national prosperity.

British Motor Club Cooperates With Americans

San Francisco.—With the arrival of Sir Julian Orde, general manager of the Royal Automobile club of Great Britain, arrangements have been perfected by the California State Automobile association for international touring service for its members. The arrangement was the result of a conference between Sir Julian and Secretary-Manager D. E. Watkins.

The Royal Automobile club of Great Britain, which has central headquarters in London, has twelve branches throughout Europe. The arrangements call for reciprocal service between the C. S. A. A. and the European organisation.

While in San Francisco Sir Julian inspected the headquarters of the automobile association on Van Ness avenue. He asserted that the C. S. A. A. was a greater service organisation to the motorists than the club of which he is general manager.

According to Sir Julian the R. A. C. is primarily a social organisation, maintaining the largest club house in England. The perfecting of the agreement with the Royal Automobile club means that the 30,000 members of the C. S. A. A. will not only receive up-to-the-minute touring service in the United States as a result of the club's affiliation with the American Automobile association, but throughout the old world.

Age Of Autos

BY WALT MASON

We built our towns in olden days, when horses hauled our surreys; we calmly jogged along our ways, and had few traffic worries. Oh, now and then a sporty gent would speed his sorrel trotter, and he was to the hoosgow sent, and fed on bread and water. But there was room for gig and cart, the wide streets safely held 'em; pedestrians were torn apart by wagons very seldom. We built our towns and had no thought of surging horseless wagons, of monster vans, of metal wrought that go like flaming dragons. We built our towns and thought our steeds would evermore go cruising; we boasted of their trotting speeds which now seem most amusing. And now our cities we survey all choked with honking motors; there is no path, no right of way, for inoffensive voters. The crowding motors knock us flat when in the streets we sally, it takes a circus acrobat to cross a street or alley. And every day the crush grows worse, new cars come, sleek and chuggy; each hour some fellow strips his purse to buy a buzzing buggy. Oh, when we built our busy grads we had no dream prophetic; we thought the customs of our dads would last—a view pathetic! And now we wonder what we'll do; the outlook causes sorrow; for where today one car's in view, there will be two tomorrow.

Care Prolongs The Life Of Your Tires

Carelessness damages and shatters the life of more tires than any other one thing. Miller tire experts estimate it causes three out of every four repairs. Lack of attention after continuous driving breaks down the best of tires. Tread cuts develop separation. Bruises open a way to blowouts. Battered walls let rot creep in. Bits of grass or metal, easy to remove, pound it to cause punctures. Inspection largely determines the economy here.

WHISTLE WARNS

Among the latest inventions for motor vehicles is an attachment for the gasoline tank which whistles when the petrol is getting low.

Motorists Should Save Gas To Avoid Shortage

No Famine Exists, But Drivers Are Urged To Economise On Precious Fluid To Eliminate Danger; Many Leaks Pointed Out

The present situation in the motor field is such that all motorists should bend every effort to conserve gasoline in every possible way, not only by obviating actual waste, but by getting the utmost out of the gas that is used.

There is no gasoline shortage in most sections of the country but there may easily be one if drivers are not careful in their use of this now precious fluid.

MAKE IT WORK

This warning is the result of a country-wide investigation and is not intended to get motorists to curtail the use of gasoline, but rather to make the gas they do use do every particle of work possible.

Economy, like charity, begins at home. When each individual car owner realises that every fuel waste must be multiplied by 8,000,000 to arrive at the grand total, he can easily see why the spoonful or so of gas he wastes every day is really important. If each of the 8,000,000 car owners in the country wastes half a pint of gasoline per week, the total amounts to 500,000 gallons each week, or 21,000,000 gallons per annum.

The first point of attack in the campaign to cut down fuel consumption is the carburetor. It has been said that the average owner runs his engine on a fuel mixture nearly twice as rich in gasoline as it needs to be; in fact, the engine will give its best work on a mixture as lean as possible.

Practically all modern carburetors have a wide range of adjustment, so that all the air needed may be got by adjusting the instrument itself. It is a very simple matter to set the carburetor for more and more air until the mixture is too thin for proper operation and then turn back until the engine is running smoothly again with maximum air intake.

This question of fuel mixture is a very important one, since, if American motorists habitually ran on a mixture that was twice as rich as need be, the consumption of gasoline would be just twice as great as the actual needs.

CHECK THE SYSTEM

Having adjusted the carburetor to supply the proper fuel mixture, the entire fuel system ought to be gone over. Dirt in the pipes, rust in the strainers or foreign matter in the gasoline tank help to cut down the efficiency of the whole engine. Leaks in the system should be carefully hunted down and eliminated.

In this category will be found a muffler clogged with soot, resulting in back pressure, which cuts down the efficiency of the engine. Carbon deposits in the cylinders cause waste of power and excessive consumption of fuel.

It will be noted that this problem of fuel waste is cumulative in effect. If the fuel mixture is too rich, it not only wastes fuel directly, but produces carbon deposits in the cylinders and soot in the muffler, which cause further useless dissipation of the fuel energy.

VALVE TROUBLES

Improperly seating valves are other sources of power losses. They should be accurately ground in, at intervals or whenever any doubt is felt as to their condition.

With the present-day grades of fuel it is important that all possible heat shall be used in the process of carburetion. Various methods are used to carry the heat of the exhaust to the inlet manifold to insure the thorough vaporisation of the heavy gasoline that we get today. The motorist who is using an engine without equipment for utilising the heated air for the processes of carburetion should have a device of this sort installed.

Now, good carburetion and all the rest of the list will be of no avail unless the ignition system is functioning at maximum efficiency. The battery must be kept fully charged, the connections at plugs, ignition unit and coil must be kept clean and tight to insure a good hot spark in the combustion chamber.

A clutch that slips wastes an enormous precentage of the power delivered to it. If the wheels are out of alignment a dragging is set up which consumes power. Brakes that drag or are otherwise out of order consume power. So it will be seen that this question of fuel waste is a fairly wide one, and reducing waste to the minimum involves keeping the car generally in efficient running condition.

A good deal of gasoline is wasted in the garage before it ever gets into the tank. For instance, many car owners wash small parts in gasoline. Kerosene is better for this purpose and does not cost so much.

Many U. S. Cars Used In Africa

Today the automobile has penetrated the heart of the African jungle. In spite of the lack of roads and the tremendous obstacles to transportation of gas, oil and tires by negro carriers, many cars are in use by Government agencies along the Gold coast. According to tire export officials, American motorists would be appalled by the conditions under which these cars are operated. Most of the drivers are natives, who have little respect for tire or car and overloading is universal.

CRACKED CRANK CHAMBER

When a big crack develops in the crank chamber, there is but one cure, which must be administered by a firm specialising in welding. If the crack is a small one, however, it can be repaired by riveting a thin metal plate over the whole area embraced by the crack. If the break is very small, a hole can be drilled at each end of the crack to keep it from spreading and then the whole can be burred over a hammer and chisel.

GRADED BY COLOR

Manufacturers of gasoline in England are planning to give each grade a distinctive color so that it can be identified at a glance.

Tourists May Set New Record

Many American Motor Owners Plan Long Summer Jaunts

Plans are being made by the national parks in America and other points of scenic and historic interest to entertain this year the greatest number of touring automobilists ever recorded in the history of automobiling.

The automobile industry, it is pointed out, is in a healthier condition than it has been for some time in the past. Prices on most of the standard makes of cars are right down to stable figures, and as a result more people are able to purchase automobiles. During the New York automobile show more cars were sold from the floor than has been the case during some years in the past, and as this event serves as a barometer for measuring public buying tendencies, it looks like a year of real prosperity.

Easterners are becoming concerted more than ever to the transcontinental automobile trip and one of the most ambitious tours yet attempted from any point in the east to the Pacific coast will be started soon by 100 woman members of the Woman's National Automobile Club of America. It is stated that these women will leave New York bound for San Francisco studying the highway conditions en route, and in general investigating the possibilities of coast to coast travel.

Travel from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific via the automobile is now considered no risky undertaking, for the highways are in general good condition and the time required to make the trip is comparatively short.

BRAZIL BUYS TRUCKS

The best market for high-priced American motor trucks is Brazil, but for low-priced trucks Mexico leads, due to the heavy importation of low-priced chassis and second-hand army trucks.

Many Varieties Of Rubber Trees

Rubber, popularly believed to be the sap of a tree familiarly known as the rubber plant of which many have miniature specimens growing in their living rooms, is obtained from a wide variety of trees and bushes. Miller tire men say there are over sixty varieties known to commerce. South America, Mexico, Africa, India and the islands of the Malay archipelago all produce one or more kinds.

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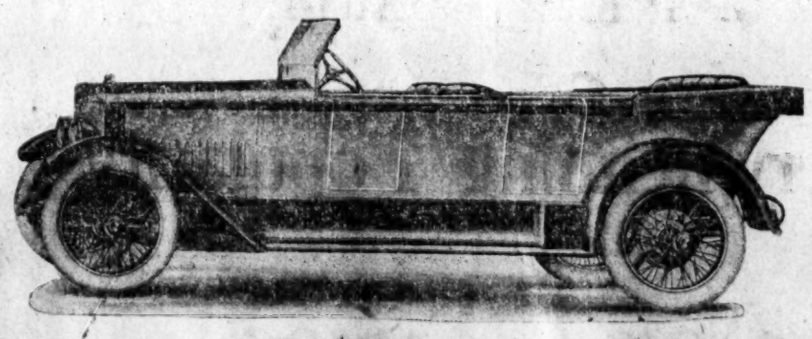

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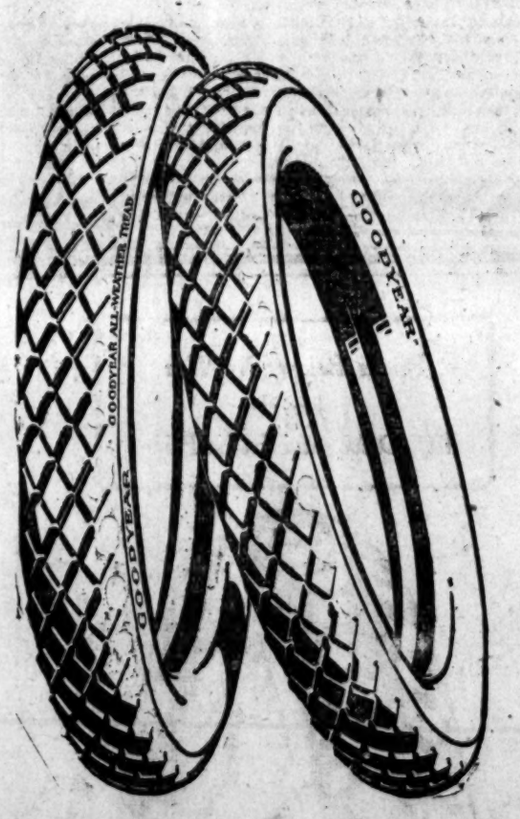

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The Automobile Speaks

It Tells You What It Is, What It Requires And It Asks To Be Treated Fairly

BY FREDERICK C. GUERRLICH

The rotor of the timer or commutator of the present day Ford is held in position on its shaft by means of a retaining pin, so that the timing simply is setting cylinder No. 1 on top center between compression and power, and then setting the rotor so that it will next come in contact with the segment which is wired to the No. 1 coil.

If the rod running from the commutator and connected to the spark control lever of the steering column has been removed then the cylinder is set at top center and the rod screwed in or out of its clevis until the coil vibrates when the control lever has been advanced three notches say, but does not vibrate when retarded to the second notch. For this a battery should be connected to the "battery" terminal of the coil box.

As there are still some cars in which the rotor is held in place entirely by friction, there being no retaining pin, I give the timing in detail for this, the hardest timing.

A battery will be required. For this the house battery can be borrowed.

1. By turning the engine over by hand determine the direction in which the rotor rotates when the engine is running.

2. Find the firing order.

3. Set the engine so that cylinder No. 1 (the cylinder nearest the radiator) is at top dead center between the compression and power stroke.

4. Connect the secondary wires in numerical order to the spark plugs.

5. Connect up the battery. One wire will go to the ground, the other to the binding post for it on the coil box.

6. Retard the spark control lever fully and then advance it about a half inch on its segment.

7. Determine which end of the top segment in the timer will be first hit by the rotor when it is revolving in the direction of rotation, and with a pencil mark on the outside of the timer the opposition of the end of the segment. Then put the timer in place on the engine and transfer the mark to the engine. Remove the timer.

8. Set the rotor so that a line drawn from the mark you have just made to the center of the rotor shaft will pass through the point of the rotor which would first touch the segment of the timer and fasten it. On Ford cars it is necessary to compress the rotor a little against its spring, as this is the position it will take when in the timer.

9. Place the timer on the engine and connect the wire from coil No. 1 to the top binding post. Where the wires are in a casing so that they cannot be easily traced you can tell which is connected to coil No. 1 by closing the switch and then touching the wires to the engine one after the other until the wire which will make coil No. 1 vibrate is found. The other wires can be found likewise.

10. Test the setting. When the switch is closed coil No. 1 should vibrate, but if the spark control lever is slightly retarded it should stop vibrating. If it fails to stop the rotor must be turned back a little. Failure of the coil to vibrate is a sign that the rotor must be moved a little in the direction of rotation. By noticing the amount the spark control lever must be retarded before the coil stops vibrating or advanced before it starts to vibrate, you can judge the amount the rotor must be moved one way or the other.

11 After the rotor has been properly set attach the rest of the primaries in the firing order; that is, if the firing order is 1-2-3-4, coil 2 will be attached to the second segment hit by the rotor, 4 to the third and 3 to the fourth.

HOW TO INSTALL A BATTERY

As said above, the Ford cars are not furnished with a battery, the only current coming from the magneto. You will see later, when the magneto is taken up, that the voltage of it increases or decreases with the speed of the engine. At cranking speed the voltage of the magneto is quite low, and so the addition of a battery for starting will often make the starting easier.

To install a battery all that is necessary is to connect one wire from the battery to some convenient screw of the metal part of the car; as, for example, one of the screws which holds the transmission cover in place, while the other wire is connected to the battery binding post or terminal on the coil box. This binding post will be found vacant, and on a line with the binding post for the wire from the magneto.

No other wires need be changed in any way.

If when starting the switch is thrown to B, which stands for battery, then the current from the battery only will go to the coils. When the engine has started the switch must be thrown to M, or Mag., when the battery will be cut out, and the magneto cut in.

About five dry cells, connected in series, should be used for the battery, although a storage battery can be used. The storage battery will have to be charged outside periodically, however.

A storage battery cannot be charged from the magneto because the magneto gives an alternating current, while the battery requires a direct current.

Wheel Inspection

One of the most frequent causes of excessive tire wear is faulty alignment of the front wheels, which causes them to scrape the tire along the road surface at each revolution. Whenever excessive tire wear develops the wheels should be inspected for misalignment, and if the car owner is not familiar with the method used in aligning he should have the service station do the job. Front wheels are always cambered and gathered; that is they "toe-in" in front making the distance from wheel to wheel in front less than that in the rear. At the same time the distance between the points of contact with the road is less than the distance between opposite points. These distances vary with the different makes of cars, but usually the gather equals 3 percent of the tire diameter. Thus, with 34-inches tire. the wheel will be gathered about one inch. However, the car owner who proposes aligning his wheels should get the exact figures from the manufacturer or from the service station.

Passing of the Horse

The passing of the horse again is demonstrated by the action of the Sandusky County (Ohio) Horse Owners' Mutual Protective Association, which has been rechartered as the Sandusky County Automobile, Mutual Protective Association.

American-Built Speed Cars Lead

Duesenberg Driven By Californian Beat Best In Europe

There was a time only a few seasons back when the best American-built racing cars were considered inferior to the speed creations of France, England Belgium, Italy and Germany, but today the American-built racing car is the most feared speedster of them all.

When Jimmy Murphy, the young California speed hero, invaded Europe and captured the International Grand Prix with the American-built Duesenberg, he proved that the Europeans have a long way to go to get better drivers than are developed on the Pacific coast, and their builders are still marveling at the performance of the product of Fred Duesenberg.

In 1913 the French speed merchants came to America in a body and took enough prize money back with them from the Indianapolis 500-mile race to finance a young war. The late Billy Carlton, a California boy, finished in the money and he was the hero of the day.

FOREIGNERS WIN

The next year the foreigners came back and won all the big money. Barney Oldfield, driving a Stutz as Earl Cooper's teammate won fifth place and as the driver of the first American car to finish was showered with glory from one end of the country to the other. One great manufacturer was so well pleased with Barney's showing that he presented him with a powerful touring car. Another gave him a king's ransom in the form of stock in a great corporation. The American press acclaimed Barney as the hero of the American sporting world.

In the fall of the same year, when the European speed kings were getting into uniforms for service on land and sea and in the air, Barney was the star performer and winner of the Phoenix road race at the wheel of the same car which had been the first to finish at Indianapolis. All along the route the natives of the southwest traveled miles to get a look at the great Barney and the car that had saved America from complete humiliation at the hands of the invaders from across the Atlantic.

WIN AGAIN

Then came the 1915 season and the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix events out at the exposition. Again a foreign car and a foreign driver won. Dario Resta, who should have been in Europe fighting for Italy, or his adopted country, England, was imported to take the place on the Peugeot team left vacant when Eddie Rickenbacker jumped to the Maxwell team, where he was to team with Billy Carlson and Barney Oldfield. Resta was the sensation of the season and returned to the Pacific coast again in 1916 to win, at Santa Monica.

America's entrance into the late unpleasantness with Germany put an end to the racing sport for the time and when the game was revived in 1919 the only cars on hand were old worn out jobs that were little better than junk heap cheaters. But when the speedways came out with the ruling which called for cars of 183 cubic inches only Duesenberg, Louis Chevrolet, Harry A. Miller and a number of others started to build real racing cars, and what they accomplished is told in the story of Jimmy Murphy's victory in France.

The greatest drivers in the sport today are the men who have been developed in California, and when the San Carlos speedway is completed, giving the Pacific coast five of the finest speed plants in the world, there will be more champions developed here and California will become the center of the automobile racing sport as well as the center of the film industry.

It has been said that drivers are becoming scarce. This is not the case. The Oldfields, Pullens, Tetzlaffs, Klines, Ruckstells, Rickenbackers, Coopers, Hills and Goodes have retired and Burman, Carlson, Hughes, O'Donnell, Taylor, Callaghan, Jackson, Wishart, Gaston, Chevrolet, Soules and others have gone over the rail for all time; but there are still Hearne, Sarles, Alley, Murphy, De Palma, Elliot, Milton, Thomas, Miller and a score of other champions.

3,000,000 Cars

A bulletin issued by John H. Willys, president of the Willys Overland Pacific Company, throws interesting light on the question of the future of the automobile industry.

The figures indicate that almost 3,000,000 cars should be replaced under normal conditions next year. Prior to last year the number of automobiles that passed out of existence amounted to approximately the number that were built during the fifth year preceding.

"Up to January 1, 1921, 11,839,483 motor vehicles had been built in the United States since 1899," says the bulletin. "Of this number 613,695 had been exported. Registrations during 1920 amounted to 9,211,295. This leaves 2,014,483 cars worn out or discarded.

"Of this number 596,969 were discarded in 1919. This is very close to the actual number of cars built in 1914, the actual figure being 569,045.

"During 1915, 892,000 cars were built, but during 1920 only 517,556 cars were discarded. It is evident that the financial stringency and the holding back of the public on account of falling prices resulted in 374,444 cars being carried over.

"In 1916 the first big volume production in the United States was reached. That year 1,583,617 cars were built. It now seems probable that not more than a million of these cars will be replaced this year on account of the same conditions which delayed replacements in 1920. In other words, it is reasonable to expect that at least another half million cars which normally would be replaced this year will be carried over.

"We now come face to face with the fact that in 1917 there were built 1,868,947 cars. This figure, added to the normal total of cars held over and not replaced in 1920 and 1921, gives a total of almost 3,000,000 cars which according to past figures would normally come in for replacement under normal conditions in 1922.

"Even allowing that subnormal conditions continue during that year and allowing that cars may with the present great increase of good roads last longer than before, we are facing still unquestionably the probability of the greatest replacement market in 1922 that we have ever experienced."

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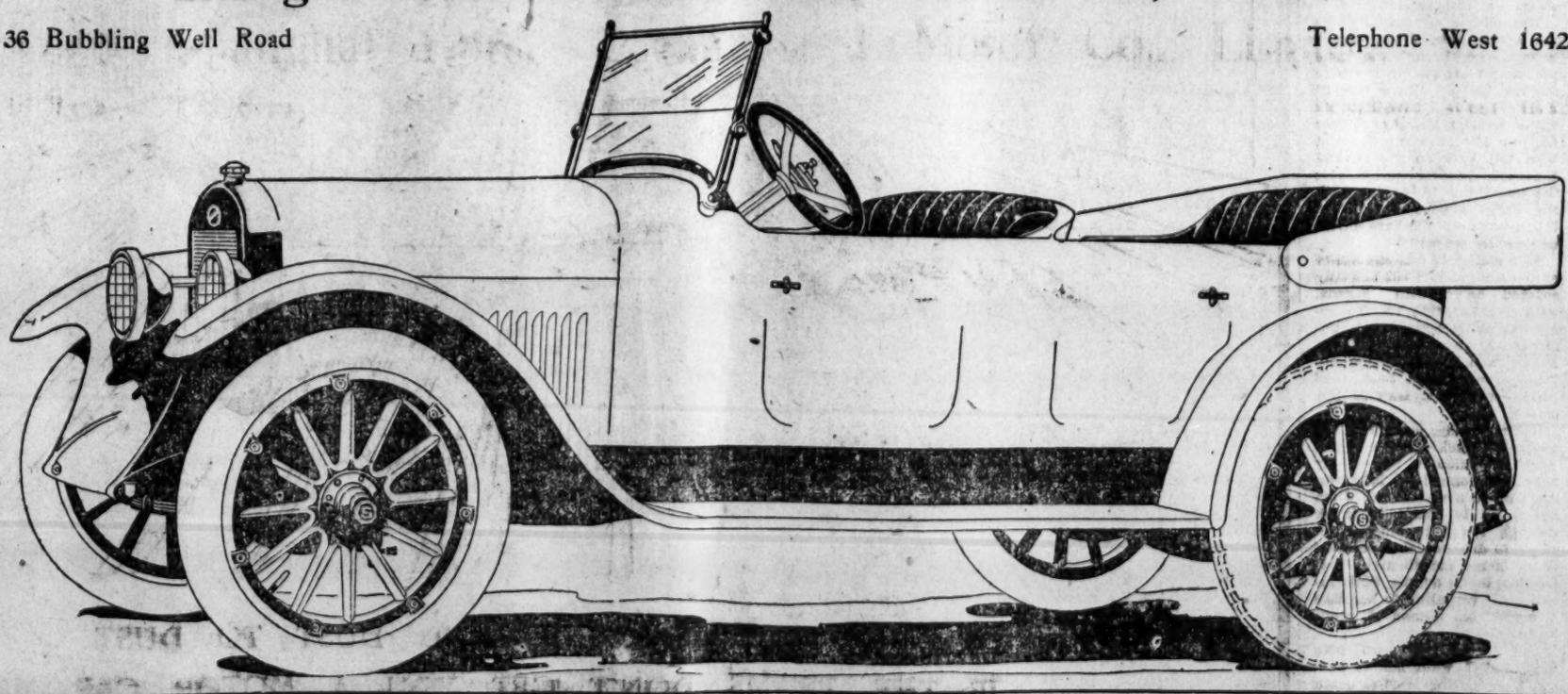


Carbon Knocks And How Motorist May End Them

We all know the symptoms of an excessive carbon formation within the cylinders of an automobile engine. Each time we "step on it" too quickly, or each time we attempt to force the motor a trifle over its usual amount of work, as for instance, when we encounter hard pulling or a steep gradient, we encounter a characteristic, irregular knock which we have come to know as "spark knock" or "carbon knock."

Time was when we explained this phenomenon as resulting from what we termed "preignition." It was caused, so we explained, by too early ignition of the fuel charge on the compression stroke, which resulted in a tendency for the piston to be forced back in the wrong direction, setting up the banging sound which was so annoying.

When the carbon deposit was not particularly bad, we would generally effect a correction of the condition by retarding the spark slightly. This had the effect of counteracting the early ignition of the charge so that there was no tendency for the piston to be propelled in the wrong direction.

But when the carbon deposit was very bad no amount of spark retard would effect a cure—the only possible relief was to let up on the throttle or accelerator slightly until the banging stopped—and that had the effect of limiting the power output of the engine to such an extent that generally it was necessary to change down to a lower gear in order for the car to pull up the grade or through the bad stretch.

Yes, there is one alternative method of effecting a cure which is sometimes used to a great advantage since it does not result in a great falling off in power. That is to enrich the mixture considerably when knocking occurs, which, it has been explained, makes it slower to ignite so that the condition becomes less acute. Of course, to enrich the mixture it was simply necessary to pull out the carburetor choker slightly.

There were a couple of little inconsistencies in this explanation of the cause of preignition or rather the cause of the "spark knock." In the first place, it usually is pointed out that the carbon layer actually glows and under this red hot heat the compressing fuel charge ignites. Yet retarding the spark will have no effect in reducing the red heat of the glowing mass of carbon so that if this analysis is admitted, the act of retarding the spark should have no effect in remedying the condition. But, nevertheless, it does, except in case, as explained above, where the deposit is excessive.

In the second place, the knock itself, while it has a metallic ring, certainly is radically different from any noise resulting from a piston slap. Just how an early explosion could move the piston to create any noise whatsoever, is not apparent. When the piston is coming up on the compression stroke, it is naturally held very firmly against the cylinder wall away from the crankpin due to the pressure on top of the piston acting along the angular line of thrust created by the position of the connecting rod. Any increase in pressure with the rod in this same angular position will simply increase the pressure of the piston against the cylinder wall without any tendency to cause "canting" or slapping so that it is practically impossible for the piston to be responsible for the generation of the sound which the engine emits under the conditions enumerated.

And, if the piston were responsible for the noise, we should expect a very decided metallic beat, occurring rhythmically much like a piston slap. Instead we have a peculiar ringing sound, spasmodic and most irregular.

Finally, we all know that to start our engines in cold weather, we enrich the mixture to make it easier to ignite. If seems very inconsistent to enrich it when about to correct "spark knocks" with the opposite end in view—to make it harder to ignite.

When we check what we have observed in the combustion of the fuel in the glass tube by measuring changes in pressure resulting from the burning of the fuel, using the very sensitive Midgley indicator or a similar instrument for the purpose, we find, as might naturally be expected, that there are very rapid and very intense changes in pressure as a result of this uneven burning of the fuel. The disturbance is such as to give a very wavy pressure line.

And if we carry the investigation along one step further and use the very intricate apparatus developed by the bureau of standards for actually measuring the rate of flame travel throughout the mixture charge, we find that whereas with the normal mixture, burning with the blue flame, the rate of flame travel or propagation is about 140 feet per second, when the intense, brilliant light appears toward the end of the tube, the rate of travel of the flame has gone way up—sometimes to as much as 20 times the starting rate or 2,800 feet per second.

That is, in place of slow combustion, or normal burning, we achieve very rapid combustion or as we prefer to term it, "detonation."

It is only when the fuel we are using actually detonate or burns with the rapidity of dynamite or other high explosive that we are troubled with the condition which we call "spark knock." So long as the fuel is used under conditions which assure smooth and not too rapid burning, we have no trouble whatsoever from this most common trouble.

Franklin Plans 4-Cylinder Car

Plans have been announced for financing the new four-cylinder Franklin car, following decision by board of directors of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing company to offer $3,000,000 in 7 percent prefered stock at par, $100 per share, and 40,000 shares of no par value common stock at $50 per share. This will provide $5,000,000 in new capital, which will be divided in approximately 2,500,000 for new plant and equipment and $2,500,000 for working capital.

When You Go To Dinner Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

somined, and there isn't a single hair on her head that is out of alignment.

Of course this is precisely the one thing that of all other things, even if I had tried to do it, would label me as an unmitigated ass, and the thing is so bad that all I can think of is that it might have been better and at least more cosmopolitan if I had said "Ripping party!" and then swiftly—for during these tense moments we always think like lightning—I become furious and make up my mind right there and then that I will deliberately and with malice prepense just go out to compel her to think I am an ass, and chortle to myself inwardly to think what an original idea this is. Meanwhile my lady is engaged in a rapid-fire conversation with a girl across the table, about something that I cannot make head nor tail of, turning only at my asinine remark to say, "Yes, lovely."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

But when she gets through she turns swiftly upon me, she floods me with light from those eyes, she shrivels me up so that I can feel myself frittering away—and does she talk? She does. And do I listen? I do. And then, quite suddenly, I discover the secret, or rather, the secret is disclosed to me, and that is, the less I say the better.

And that, I may say, has now been my practice for years when sitting next to these kalsomined ladies that one takes in to dinner parties. To murmur "Ah!" to nod one's head and say, "Yes, yes!" while all the time winking at the girl one really knows, who sits across the table—this is a mode of self-defense that answers as well as any.

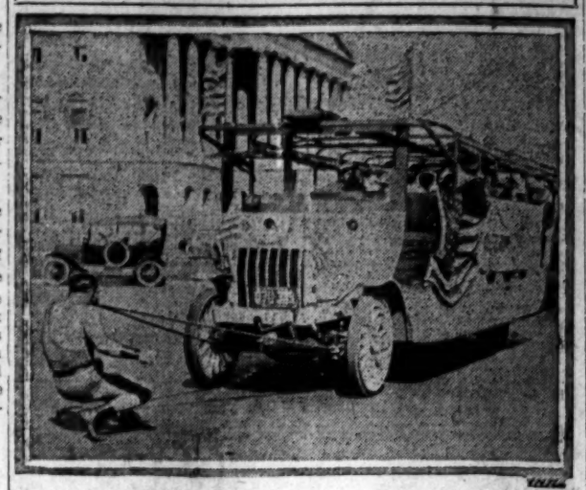
The one thing that bothers me is that always and ever I have to go through the same process. I always say to these strange ladies: "Nice party!" I always know I have made an ass of myself; I always recover first by becoming furious and then fall back on silence, and I always discover that this is the one thing to do. And in the end I always smile when the lady says: "I have enjoyed you so much!"

As a matter of fact she hasn't enjoyed me at all! she has only enjoyed being with herself, with me listening in. To begin as an egregious and unmitigated ass and to end as a lovely man who has done nothing but absorb food and listen—well, that isn't so bad is it?

But some day, or night, I am going to break the ice. I am going to summon up all my nerve and compel the lady who sits next to me to listen. I am going, so to speak, to break through the kalsomine. I am going to discover the secret of those lamps and to probe that intellect to its depths, while incidentally revealing to her that I myself am a man of giant brain.

And then this lady will hate me. And I want her to hate me. I am getting tired to death of having all these kalsomined girls tell me that they have had such a lovely time, when all I have done is to sit with my ear to a receiver and listen in on a busy wire.

Sailor Pulls Auto With Teeth To Help Buddies



Sailor White, the strongest man in the United States Navy, pulling a loaded motor truck with his teeth, to help bring the plight of his unemployed "buddies" to the attention of the public and the members of Congress. He is shown doing his little stunt in front of the Capitel.

Fourteen States Tax Gasoline For Road Funds

In fourteen states in America taxes on gasoline are now operative, according to a recent statement by Harry Meixell Jr., secretary of the motor vehicle conference committee, New York city. The tax is 1 cent per gallon, except in Oregon and New Mexico, where a 2-cent levy is imposed:

Colorado	Florida
Kentucky	Georgia
New Mexico	Montana
Oregon	North Carolina
Arizona	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	South Dakota
Connecticut	Washington

Bills aiming to impose gasoline taxes were also considered this year by the legislatures of nine other states, namely:

California	Tennessee
Maine	Indiana
Ohio	Nevada
Illinois	Texas
Michigan	

but the measures failed to gain sufficient support to become laws.

It is estimated that $6,000,000 per year is now being collected from the gasoline taxes, which are in addition to the usual vehicle registration fees.

Can't Deduct U. S. Speeding Fines From Income Tax

San Francisco, March 10.—An automobile owner, when paying his income tax, may deduct from the gross income the amount paid for state license fee. He may also deduct the tax on gasoline, which is now imposed in a number of states in the Union. The cost of a new car and fines paid for violation while the car is being driven for pleasure purposes are not deductible items.

TESTING THE MIXTURES

If the mixture is suspected of being too rich shut off the fuel in the tank and open the throttle. If the mixture passing into the cylinders is too rich, the engine speed will increase as the level of the gasoline in the float chamber is lowered, since the operation weakens the mixture considerably. If the mixture is thought to be too weak, the float chamber can be flooded while the engine is running, and if this causes the motor to speed up, it may be accepted as an indication that the mixture is not rich enough.

PLAN WAGE CUTS TO AID BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

The condition of the motor industry in England has reached an acute stage and some drastic changes are necessary if the industry is to continue in its present shape.

One encouraging feature is found in the decision of the engineers' union to accept lower wages. This union has a membership of about a million and a half skilled and semi-skilled workers. Lower wages will permit lower retail prices, but the attitude of the public calls for very substantial reductions, and it is not thought that many firms are in a position to make very much lower prices. It is the old story of small production and large overhead expenses, skilled labor and heavy sales costs. Despite high import duties, American cars produced on the quantity system, with machinery largely taking the place of skilled labor, are seriously cutting into British sales. The new reductions in the price of many American cars make the situation still gloomier.

LARGE CARS ABANDONED

The demand for light cars continues and many large manufacturers are rushing into production with small cars. The opening of the Olympia show in November will see many new models.

Rolls-Royce will probably have a 20 horsepower, six-cylinder car on display. No details are as yet available.

Daimler is known to be working on a 12 horsepower, four-cylinder car to sell at a moderate price.

B.S.A., associated with Daimler and large makers of motorcycles, will make competition with the very popular 8 horsepower Rover.

The Rover's success has been great and several makers are arranging to produce cars of this class. A similar car will soon make its appearance under the Coventry Premier name. The Star Company has just announced a new model in this class, with a four-cylinder water-cooled engine.

10 H. P. CAR SOON

It is understood that a ten horsepower car will soon be announced by Armstrong-Siddeley.

An overseas trade conference was recently held in London and the question of increasing British automotive experts was seriously taken up. As usual, the Ford came in for a great deal of discussion. British production methods were criticised and American success in the export fields was discussed. One expert pointed out that the common belief that American cars did not stand up to hard usage was wrong, and stated that American cars stood up fairly well under overseas conditions and were, above all, good value for the money invested. He further pointed out that it was generally acknowledged that American cars were superior in three respects—gear ratios, proper cooling and well-fitting hoods and windscreens.

Illuminates Auto Step

An electric light that is switched on to illuminate an automobile step as the door is opened has been patented by an English inventor.

United States Tyres are GOOD Tyres

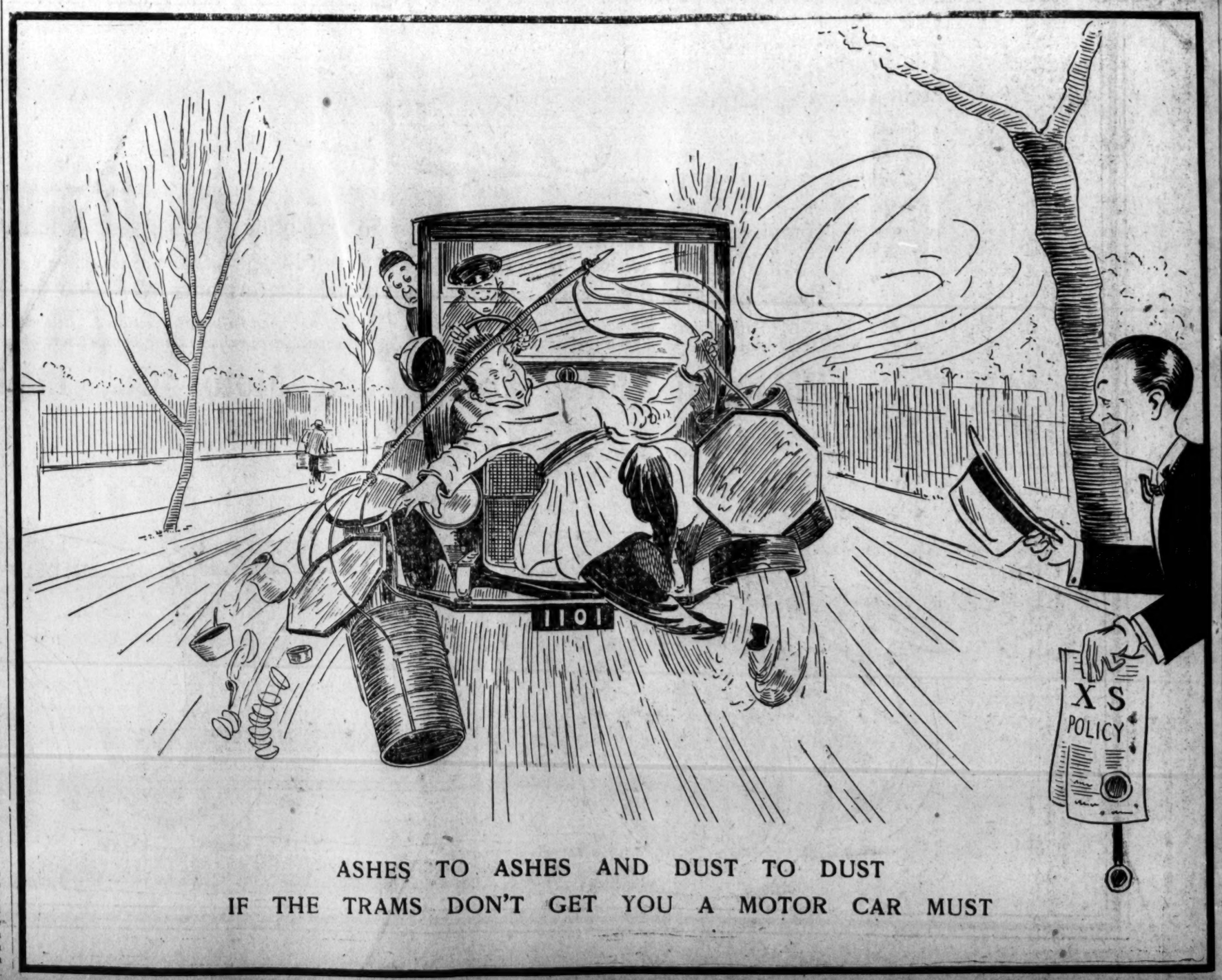
United States Royal Cord Tyres add to the economy and comfort of motoring.

Royal Cord Tyres

It is obvious that good tyres increase the value and the lasting power of a good motor car. Royal Cords add quite definitely to your car's usefulness and long life. Royal Cords make you forget all about tyre troubles.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.
8 CANTON ROAD
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

United States Tyres are GOOD Tyres



ASHES TO ASHES AND DUST TO DUST
IF THE TRAMS DON'T GET YOU A MOTOR CAR MUST

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922

TIENTSIN BEATS SHANGHAI TEAM AT HOCKEY, 4-2

Local Eleven Lead Through First Half By Score Of 2 To 1

MUD FIELD WAS TOO FAST

Home Team Kept Control Of Ball Throughout Second Half

(Special To The China Press)

Tientsin, April 15.—Shanghai's interport hockey team which is meeting the local eleven and an all-North China team on its present tour, suffered its first defeat here today when the local eleven won out after an up-hill fight, by a score of 4-2.

The visiting team had the advantage at half time on a strong offensive with a 2-1 score, but in the second half when the Tientsin men forced a fast pace on a hard mud field the ball was never under Shanghai control. The local eleven piled up three more goals while they held the visitors blanked.

The hard mud ground forced a hot and fast game. The Tientsin forwards were very fast, and their defense was exceptionally strong. The scorers were Beaumont two, Mackinnon and Stileman one each for Tientsin; Leitao and Morgan for Shanghai. The best players for Shanghai were Faers, Tegetmeier, Collaco. Shanghai forwards were good during the first half but fell away in the final period.

The teams were as follows:

Tientsin: Goal: P. J. Lawless; Backs B. H. Puckle, Captain G. E. Hansen; Half Backs L. N. Mackinnon, Major P. A. Arden, W. R. M. Meyer; Forwards, J. C. Maude, J. L. Beaumont, A. Morse, Captain C. E. S. Stileman, J. S. Jones. Reserve: J. Mould.

Shanghai: Messrs. J. P. Jones, P. H. Cobb, M. Tegetmeier, H. J. Faers, W. S. Harvie, S. Collaco, V. Encarnacao, C. Morgan, S. Olivera, A. Leitao.

Referee: I. A. Donnelly.

Shanghai tomorrow morning meets a North China eleven, composed of players from Tientsin and Peking. It was originally planned for the visitors to play Tientsin and then Peking, but the latter city's team could not accept the challenge as a team, so the North China team was gotten together to include all of those Peking men free to make the trip here for the game.

The visiting eleven leave Tuesday for home.

Holes Out In One In His First Game

The most enthusiastic golfer in San Francisco at the moment is M. Savannah of the Paragon. He was only induced to take up the game by the importunities of his friends and finally consented to take some lessons. Savannah took four of them and then essayed his first round of golf one day over the municipal links at Lincoln park. He was considerably heartened when his tee shot at the fourth came within reasonable distance of the cup and he holed his putt for a birdie 2. But when at the eighth he hit his tee shot straight at the pin and saw it trickle right into the hole his joy knew no bounds.

This is the first time any one has got the coveted "one" on his first round of golf. Harry Vardon, the greatest golfer the world has ever seen, has only once sunk his tee shot in thirty-five years of constant play.

Of course, Savannah will never be satisfied until he repeats, but he may spend a lifetime in the attempt.

Hawkes Not Playing For Australasia Team

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, April 13.—Mr. Hawkes will not participate in the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Competition. The Australasian team will therefore be limited to three players.

REGATTA AT HONGKONG

Hongkong, April 14.—The Victoria Rowing Club is holding an Easter regatta here on Monday, with entries from local sportsmen and from the various warships in port. The racing will be followed by a dance. The V. R. C. annual athletic meeting will be held April 29.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

THE CROAKERS

(The following three verses, sent me by C.G.B., and culled from a London paper, contain a wealth of thought.)

There's little doubt that pessimists
In Noah's time abounded,
And while the good man built the Ark
Their notes of warning sounded.
The scheme was new—'twas quite enough
To cause them to pooh-pooh it;
I fancy I can hear them now:
"I'm sure you'll never do it!"

* * *

When brave Columbus started forth
Across the trackless ocean
A mighty continent to find—
Oh! what a great commotion
It caused among the pessimists;
They said he'd live to rue it:
"It's madness to attempt the task;
I'm sure you'll never do it!"

* * *

Today the same old cry is heard,
And fools still pose as sages,
Though baffled and discredited
All down the rolling ages.
Is yours some hard but useful task?
Stick resolutely to it.
Your triumph's nigh when critics cry:
"I'm sure you'll never do it!"

* * *

Booking for "The Skin Game" will open at the end of this week.

The amateurs have been working many hours each day, and are now on familiar terms with the characters they hope to portray on April 27 at the Lyceum Theater.

We had one serious set-back when Mr. Rawson, who was making such excellent progress in the part of "Hornblower," had to take to his bed. His medical adviser won't hear of him getting about yet awhile.

His absence from the cast is sincerely regretted by all his colleagues.

But I've never known a cloud yet that did not have a silver lining. While the producer was tearing the little hair he has left, he suddenly remembered a player who in "Twelfth Night" demonstrated his ability as a "strong" actor. He is better known locally as a clever ventriloquist—Mr. Kortright is filling the part and he is already getting well into its skin.

* * *

In a recent paper received from England I note that Galsworthy is having quite a season in London. Three of his plays are running at different theaters—one of them "The Skin Game"—and two of them have been filmed. One of these is the play just named.

To have a piece pictured is, I believe, a proof of its popularity, but I doubt if justice can be done to Galsworthy. The great charm of his plays is the well chosen dialogue that conveys the plot. "The Skin Game," I fancy, is much better in The "Speakies" than in the "Movies."

* * *

GOOD NEWS FOR PLAYGOERS

During the past week news has come from the West Coast of America that is bound to give real pleasure to local playgoers.

After a period in the "Movies" our old friend "Tim" Frawley writes that the call of the East is so insistent that he sails in the near future with a powerful company, and will receive his patrons at the Lyceum sometime in October.

It looks as if the lean years are passing, for we now have two stellar attractions to give the coming season a big "send off." You have already been advised that the charming Pavlova, and a specially chosen ballet and orchestra, are to arrive here early in the Fall.

* * *

Dame Rumor has it that the B.W.A.—which being interpreted is British Women's Association—are busy on plays for the very near future. The Dramatic Section of the successful club is rich in artistes. Quite a number of its members have had first class professional experience, while others have been prominent, here and elsewhere, in amateur circles. We look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the coming productions.

* * *

"THE WHEEL"

Some years ago the beautiful and talented daughter of Julia Neilson and Fred Terry was given her first big part at His Majesty's by the late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. She was immediately proclaimed the worthy successor of Ellen Terry and the rest of a brilliant family.

But before London audiences had time to thoroughly appreciate the new actress's work she had sailed for America and for all too long wasted her powers in either pictures or vaudeville.

Now she is back in Town. She returned in 1919 but today she has her theater and her company, and it looks from latest advices that her new play "The Wheel" will revolve for a very long time at its home, the Apollo Theater.

"The Wheel" was written by James Bernard Fagan and is just the kind of thing that appeals to playgoers. The reading of it evolves a purely simple love story—one paper, I think it was the Referee, speaks of it as more simple than pure, but that doesn't concern us as much as the box office.

The action is set in India. Uniforms; triangular problems; des-

(Continued on Page 2)

CRACK MARKSMEN IN ENGLISH ASS. FOOTBALL

The records of the leading goal-scorers in this season's League football till March 4 are appended, the figures in parentheesis indicating the number of games in which each player has participated:

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	Goals
Wilson, Middlesbrough (25)	21
Jack, Bolton Wanderers (28)	19
Buchan, Sunderland (29)	19
Dickson, Aston Villa (24)	18
Barnes, Manchester City (29)	18
Gill, Cardiff City (24)	17
Walker, Aston Villa (26)	17
Anderson, Burnley (28)	17
Johnson, Sheffield United (22)	16
Roberts, Preston North End (29)	16
Browell, Manchester City (28)	16

LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION

Travers, Fulham (27)	17
Broad J., Stoke (29)	18
Puddefoot, West Ham United (26)	15

LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Carmichael, Grimsby Town (27)	27
Glover Southport (25)	21
Makin, Accrington Stanley (27)	18
Petrie, Stalybridge Celtic (22)	17
Hooper, Darlington (22)	16
Green, Accrington Stanley (22)	15

LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISON

(Southern Section)

Rawlings, Southampton (27)	25
Richardson, Plymouth Arg. (29)	24
Doran, Brighton & Hove A (22)	19
Simms, Luton Town (24)	18
Morris, Brentford (27)	15

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Walker, St. Mirren (31)	38
Ferguson, Motherwell (27)	28
French, Morton (30)	27
Woods, Dumbarton (33)	23
Miller, Aberdeen (31)	20
Reid, Albion Rovers (32)	19
Jennings, Raith Rovers (27)	18
Henderson, Rangers (23)	17
Halliday, Dundee (19)	17
Brown, Clyde (23)	17
McInally, Celtic (24)	17
Culley, Kilmarnock (31)	16

SCHOOLBOY RACE APRIL 29TH WILL BE BITTER FIGHT

Shanghai Public School and Fuh Tan University cross-country teams are both out to win the three-mile race for schoolboys to be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Harriers Club on Saturday afternoon, April 29. If either institution comes home in front, it will mean permanent possession of the big silver cup.

The two schools will meet greater opposition this year than ever before. The American School has a track team, while Nanyang College, which took the race three years ago, expects to stage a comeback. Shanghai College will also send a strong team to the starting post.

The course, which has already been mapped out by C. C. Renman, J. L. Mears and H. F. Wilson, will be slightly different from that followed in previous runs. Paper will be laid over the whole course.

The race will start from the Kiangwan Road gate of the Hongkew Park, follow the old Kiangwan Road, then across country and back on Cinder Road alongside the railway. No pacing will be allowed.

Secretary Tom McKenna of the Harriers Club has announced that names of runners must be sent to him, care of the Mixed Court, before 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, April 25.

Opening Day's Program Of Meeting At Kiangwan Sees Favorites In Form

Excellent Racing Provided Under Ideal Weather Conditions—The Hawk With Hill In Saddle Makes First Appearance This Year

A card of exceptionally fine racing was provided at Kiangwan yesterday for the opening day of the International Recreation Club's 86th Meeting which is to continue through Monday when another program of eleven events will be given.

For the first time this year the Arnold pony, The Hawk, winner of last Fall's Champions on the Shanghai course was out with Mr. William Hill in the saddle. The Hawk was one of a field of nine starters in The Yangtsze Stakes, the fourth race and finished in third place. The race over a distance of mile and a quarter was won by Nationalist with Mr. C. R. Burkill up. Letchfield, ridden by Mr. A. J. Heard, finished in second place.

None of yesterday's payments went to spectacular heights, as favorites ran according to expectations for the most part. The biggest payment of the day was garnered by those who picked Mr. J. H. Tam's Clever Fellow to win in the Easter Maiden Steeplechase. After a hard fought contest Mr. Hulthen finished less than a length ahead of Barhill, ridden by Mr. H. E. Morriss. Wild Chance with Mr. N. L. Sparke up finished third.

BOTELHO THROWN

In this one steeplechase of the program Mr. Botelho was thrown by his pony Thunderbolt in the back stretch after which the pony went on taking the jumps riderless.

Besides the payment on Clever Fellow, the only other payment of note was one of $57.50 for place in the Eastern Flyaway Plate, the second race. The pony was ridden by Mr. Liddell. Commonland, with Mr. A. N. Dallas up, won the race and Seafield, ridden by Mr. Morriss, finished second.

In two instances backers suffered keen disappointment. The first developed in The Easter Stakes, the eighth race, when the pony Pondoland, ridden by Mr. A. N. Dallas, broke from a field of 18 starters at the starting post and ran entirely around the track, hurdling the barrier at one point. The pony which ranked as second choice favorite, did not start. In this big field of griffins Mr. Frank Vida, who has just returned from the Prince's Meeting at Hongkong won easily on Gratin, coming in four lengths ahead of Blue Gum, ridden by Mr. Heard. The time of 1:33 for the distance, three-quarters of a mile, was an exceptionally good showing.

The second disappointment developed in the tenth race when the pony Henry VIII became uncontrollable at the starting post and the rider, Mr. Haimovitch, was obliged to withdraw from the race.

Mr. William Hill scored first place among the riders, for of the the eleven races on the program he took first place in three and third place in a fourth. Mr. C. R. Burkill took first place in two races and finished second in another. Mr. Heard placed in no less than six races of the card taking five seconds and one third.

THE SUMMARIES

The summaries follow:

1.—Novices Race.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Cemos's ch. Crowborough, (Mr. Pollock)	148—1
Mr. Day's white Re-organisation, (Mr. R. N. Dallas)	150—2
Mr. Sing Ding's black Suffolk Down, (Mr. K. H. Chun)	144—3

Won by one length; two lengths. Time 2:41 3/5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $20.10, place 1st $8.40, 2nd $25.10, and 3rd $8.60.

Members' Sweep: First Pony 241, second 140, third 247. Unplaced.—208, 190, 364, 40, 107, 105, 329, 113, 331 and 325.

2.—Easter Flyaway Plate.—5 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's ches. Commonland, (Mr. A. N. Dallas)	152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' gr. Seafield, (Mr. Morriss)	155—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' dk. ches. Lichfield, (Mr. Liddell)	155—3

Won by three lengths; one length. Time 1:15.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $13.90, place first $7.80, second $24.50, and third $57.50.

Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 299, second 132, third 45. Unplaced.—286, 251, 236, 165, 281, 252, 100, 1, 459, 124, 184, 115, 40, 25, 450 and 442.

3.—The Chazee Cup.—1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Meguro's white Ha-	

(Continued on Page 2)

Races At Kiangwan Monday Afternoon

1. The Easter Monday Novices Race—Nine furlongs.
2. The China Cup—One quarter miles.
3. The Red House Plate—Three quarters mile.
4. The Easter Monday Selling Plate—One mile.
5. The Easter Steeplechase—About two miles.
6. The Easter Pari-Mutuel Stakes.—One mile and 5 furlongs.
7. The Far East Plate.—One mile.
8. The Easter Totalisator Cup.—One and a quarter miles.
9. The Easter Handicap.—One and a quarter miles.
10. The Consolation Plate.—Three quarter mile.
11. The Easter Nil Desperandum Plate—One and a half miles.

LEONARD IS NO GANS, THO BEST BATTLER TO DATE

Old timers who bitterly resent the comparison of Benny Leonard to the late Joe Gans are mumbling over the failure of Leonard to finish Rocky Kansas in the eleventh round of their recent fight. They point out that when they got up—if they got up—after Gans hit them they went down again and stayed down.

Perhaps this is one of the points of difference between Gans and Leonard. Gans was an artist. Benny is a business man.

In the days when Gans was shuffling flatfooted through the various rings there were plenty of good lightweights. When Joseph pensively tapped one on the chin there always would be another hanging around somewhere.

But consider the case of Benny Leonard. Lightweights even such as they are cannot be picked up everywhere. How many times has Leonard boxed with Johnny Dundee? Quite a few, and no doubt will box him again in the near future. Supposing that Leonard had been shortsighted enough to have spilled Dundee in one of the early bouts. He would have been weeping harder than Alexander when he found that there were no more worlds to K. O.

Perhaps the big difference between Leonard and Gans is the difference in the times. Benny is a product of a highly commercial age and a farsighted young gentleman. Gans belonged to the days when purses were small and opponents plentiful.

Of course, Leonard is not the absolutely sordid business man that Abe Atell was. Abie used to wait in the ring stalling and blocking until one of his brothers counted the house and gave him something near the amount taken in before he would really start the evening's work. The amount decided whether or not there would be a knockout. Abie certainly knew how to coordinate the box office and art.

Something of the possibilities of boxing as a business rather than an art was shown to Leonard by his immediate predecessor, Freddie Welsh. But Leonard gives a better show than did Welsh. Moreover, it cannot be said of Leonard that he is overcareful in the making of matches. Leonard takes them as they come provided the guarantees are satisfactory. Also Leonard gives them a good show.

When Leonard was being roushed by Rocky Kansas a part of the customers at Madison Square Garden got quite a few thrills. They began to imagine that they might be present at the passing of a champion. Every fight bug and near fight bug wants to see a champion take the count. Then when Benny almost looked like a slipping hero he gave them the melodramatic touch with a knockdown. He gave them a show.

Consequently it will have to be admitted that while Benjamin is no Joe Gans he is a champion imbued with the spirit of the age of cash registers and adding machines, and no mean battler at that.

Virgil Richard, 20, Champion Rifle Shot

In the national rifle shoot matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Virgil Richard, twenty, was high man winning seven out of sixteen first places. With a small-bore rifle Richard is champion of the world.

Hutchison Explains The Puzzling Follow-Through

Babe Ruth Uses It In Baseball, The Riding Of The Ball After It Is Hit

BY JOCK HUTCHISON

The follow-through in golf has been a puzzler for beginners and duffers. This is probably the least understood of all golfing terms. If called by another name it would perhaps mean more.

It might more accurately be described as the "hit through the ball," or the following of the club along the ball's trail. To be successful as a golfer you must send the clubhead on through after the ball has been hit. Experts have decided that the face of the club stays with the ball for at least eight inches after impact.

There is no golf club used from the tee to the cup that can be slighted in this respect. It is of vast importance even in the putt. The golfer who can train his club to perform this very necessary function will soon get results far beyond his greatest expectations.

The playing of the proper stroke is all so simple when once learned correctly. If one really wants to get at the very foundation of the game he should begin learning the art of the follow-through with the putter. After getting the habit with his club, the smallest in the bag, he can then go on with the mashie and the midiron and finally on up to the driver.

Beginners invariably slice. Not one in fifty start golf by hooking the ball. The reason for this is that the slice is the easier of the two to acquire, because the slice is the result of checking the clubhead, whereas a hook in golf can only be obtained by a long follow through, or a "hit through," that is long enough to start the ball spinning in the opposite direction.

EXPERTS, PRESSING, HOOK

Expert golfers, pressing for more distance, invariably hook. The ideal stroke, of course, would be the one that has neither a hook nor a slice but one that travels straight down the fairway. Few beginners can accomplish this at the start.

Isaac Mackey once described the drive as "hitting through the ball." A player who will take this idea seriously and think of it when about to play a tee shot will improve his game.

The golf ball which is made out of rubber must be compressed when driven in order to obtain any great distance. In order to compress the ball, we must hit it hard, and after the contact there should be no checking of the clubhead. Try the theory out with a putter or mashie first

(Continued on Page 2)

Am'n College Nine Arrives In Japan For Series

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, April 15.—A party of baseball players of the Indiana University, U. S., 17 in number, at the invitation from the Waseda University, Tokio, arrived here yesterday. It is expected that they will play the first match with the Waseda team on April 22.

INTERPORT TEAM DUE IN SHANGHAI ON EMPRESS BOAT

Hongkong, April 15.—The Hongkong Garrison cricket team, which will play against Shanghai in the interport matches scheduled to start on May 10 or 11, will leave here on May 4, going to Shanghai on the Canadian Pacific Steamships liner Empress of Japan.

Shanghai candidates for the eleven which will play in the interport match against Hongkong take the field for the first time this year tomorrow at noon. Twenty-six players have signified their willingness to participate in the match. They are:

Allison, Barnes, Barrett, Bhoora, Billings, Brook, Cobb, Clifford, Day, Gotch, Hansel, Haynes, Isaacs, Hayward, Leach, Morriss, Mancel-Smith, Neild, Nichols, Ollerdessen, Quayle, Raikes, Rawsthorne, Spencer, Wainwright and Wilson.

The local club will get right down to serious drilling for the Hongkong match, for they appreciate that the visitors, coming fresh from an active cricket season in the Southern port, are up on the game and fit for the best competition that can be put against them.

The match, it is understood, will be played May 11. The composition of the Hongkong team is not yet known.

HANKOW SPRING MEET

Hankow, April 14.—The spring meeting of the Hankow Race Club will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday April 24, 25 and 26, with an off day Saturday, April 29. A good entry list is in and some keen racing is anticipated.

BASEBALL MEN SHAPE UP WELL FOR NEW YEAR

Rookies On The Whole Are Of Good Class; Will Build Up Team

TWO TEAMS ARE CERTAIN

Strong Outfielders And Many New Infielders Are On The New List

After one full week of practice the Shanghai Baseball Club's squad of rookies begin to show some baseball class. That is, some of them. Others are holding back, due maybe to weather not exactly right for the game, or to bashfulness. The majority, however, it may be said, show every sign of knowing the game and are working their way into one of the two teams the management are figuring on for the season.

The best bets among the new comers, from a one-week's glance would appear to be Church, a second baseman and southpaw pitcher; Howland, an infielder who works well at third; Woods, first base; Hubbard, second base; Hirsh and Wall, catchers; Cameron, short or outfield; Swinehart, second or third; Miccia and Brattan, infielders, and Wilhelmni, outfield. Carver who came out for the first time Friday might work in, though he hasn't yet gotten his eye on the ball. Snyder, Brown, Tuck and others promise to develop.

With the old timers still in town it would seem that Shanghai this year is certain of two rattling good ball teams, fit to put on a game any time, and with sufficient first string talent to concentrate on one big team that will rank higher than in 1921. Second base this year will be stronger than a year ago, and the outfield will be stronger than ever. The battery positions are the only points open to discussion.

Wynn, the new pitcher has not shown anything as yet. He has thrown a few but has nursed himself so that one could not judge him. Church pitched two innings in a practice game Friday and was hit freely. Maloney relieved him. Scott, a former star for Shanghai is out again in uniform, and may be expected later to hurl for the team as he did before. With Dennison, Maloney, Hopkins and Arit filling in from the mound the box position may be handled.

Behind the bat there is Griffith of the Old Guard, a heady catcher who had small chance last year, and Jack Smith, ready to stop them if asked. Hirsh, the physical director of Nanyang, it would seem will have to bear half of the catching burden with Griffith alternating. Hirsh is a good backstop, not stylish, but effective. He will probably shape up to the first nine. Wall, the other recruit who showed strong catching class on his one appearance on the field this spring has not turned up since.

The squad went through practice games Friday and yesterday, with Acting Captain Bills and Prospective Captain Hopkins looking them over, from umpire positions. On Friday Gallop's team won over Maloney's outfit after 10 innings of hard work by a score of 10-9. Woods was the big man with the stick, getting three safeties, one of which was a homer, in five times at bat. Hirsh, Howland, Scott, Posner, Maloney, Swinehart, Wynn and Brown each got two hits, and most every one else one. Wood's homer in the first inning with Gallop on first was one of the features. Posner also homered in the sixth. Scott's three-bagger in the tenth drove in Howland and won the game. The score by innings follows:

	R	H	E
Gallop's:			
6 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	10	12	4
Maloney's:			
3 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	9	14	3

Batteries—Gallop and Hirsh; Church, Maloney and Posner. Griffith. Umpires—Bills and Hopkins.

The squad practices again this morning at 10:30 o'clock and tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. on the baseball field. Hageman, Hoffman, Olsen, Brattan and Irle are requested to come out.

Hemsworth Leaves For Year At Home

C. J. Hemsworth of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, well known to baseball fans and followers of Shanghai Volunteer Corps rifle meetings, left yesterday on the Hoosier State for a trip to the United States. He will be in America about a year.

FAVORITES SHOW AT KIANGWAN

(Continued from Page 1)

kone, (Mr. W. Hill) ..152—1
Messr. V. M. and C. R. B.'s bay Larceny, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) .....150—2
Mr. G. H. Stitt's dun Retentive, (Mr. A. N. Dallas) .....158—3

Won by one length; half length.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $8.90, for place first $6.20, second $13.20 and third $6.60.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 558, second 323, third 86. Unplaced.—592, 571, 557, 534, 561, 469, 44, 137, 205 and 486.

4.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. William McBain's grey Nationalist, (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	155	1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dk. Letchfield, (Mr. A. J. Heard)	152	2
Messrs. Winsom and Hasty's ches The Hawk, (Mr. W. Hill)	155	3

Won by three quarter length, many lengths. Time 2:40 3/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $22.70, for place first $5.90, second $6.10 and third $5.60.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 695, second 501, third 633. Unplaced.—100, 675, 44, 151, 281 and 614.

5.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase (a Handicap).—About 2 miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. J. H. Tam's grey Clever-fellow (Mr. Huthen)	150	1
Messrs. Austin and Heard's bay Barrhill, late Bachelor Tax (Mr. Morriss)	154	2
Messrs. N. L. Sparke and D. Brand, bay Wild Chance, (Mr. N. L. Sparke)	160	3

Won by ¾ length, four lengths. Time—4:22 3/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $54.60, for place first $13.30, second $8.30 and third $8.00.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 259, second 385 and third 367. Unplaced.—127, 383, 662, 748, 297, and 276.

6.—The Easter Criterion Stakes. —1 mile.

Messrs. T. T. and D. S.'s dun. Good Time, late Republic Sycee, (Mr. Hill)	152	1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Maresfield (Mr. A. J. Heard)	155	2
Mrs. William McBain, ches. Twenty Two Carat, (Mr. J. H. Liddell)	155	3

Won by two lengths, half length. Time—2:05 3/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $31.60, for place first $9.20, second $18.60 and third $23.00.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 538, second 13, third 474. Unplaced.—658, 827, 250, 467, 240, 291, 551, 174 and 757.

7.—The Second Nursery Handicap. —1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. P. Y. Wong's grey Tower Bridge, (Mr. Knoll)	156	1
Mr. Leaf's bay Remainder, (Mr. Vida)	150	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' black Crowfield, (Mr. A. J. Heard)	153	3

Won by four lengths; half length. Time—2:04 2/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $29.00, for place first $9.90, second $15.80, and third $8.70.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 721, second 660, third 1183. Unplaced.—475, 4, 361, 718 and 539.

8.—The Easter Stakes.—¾ mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Leaf's ches. Gratin, (Mr. Vida)	155	1
Mrs. Harry Morriss' grey. Blue Gum, late Belfield, (Mr. A. J. Heard)	152	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Chatsfield, (Mr. H. E. Morriss)	155	3

Won by four lengths, four lengths. Time—1:33.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $14.20, for place first $7.40, second $13.50 and third $13.90.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 469, second 268, third 302. Unplaced.—747, 3, 424, 182, 581, 282, 133, 838, 657, 643, 654, 553, 143, 313 and 31.

9.—The Easter Selling Plate.—1 mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. C. R. Burkill's grey Free and Easy, (Mr. J. C. Rauld)	144	1
Mr. K. H. Chun's spot. Arbor Day, late The Golden Plover, (Mr. K. H. Chun)	155	2
Mr. Liddell's ches. Speyside, (Mr. Liddell)	153	3

Won by one length, 1½ lengths. Time—2:06 3/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $57.50, for place first $16.30, second $46.50 and third $45.00.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 375, second 37, third 811. Unplaced.—349, 770, 700, 540, 760, 541, 249, 9, 680, 43, 686, 804, 17, 534, 283, 293 and 542.

10.—The Nanyang Stakes.—7 furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. William McBain's grey Full House, late Closing Time, late Full House, (Mr. W. Hill)	152	1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey. Pennyfield, (Mr. A. J. Heard)	155	2
Mr. Gilpin's bay Barometer, (Mr. Knoll)	158	3

Won by three lengths, three quarter length. Time—1:47 2/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $44.00, for place first $10.20, second $7.30, and third $9.00.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 567, second 419, third 141. Unplaced.—10, 575, 543, 186, 404, 67, 645, 753, 461, 311, 151, 276 and 129.

11.—The Land O'Plums Stakes. 1½ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Union's grey Social Union, (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	158	1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey. Finchfield, (Mr. A. J. Heard)	150	2
Mr. Spero's brown Holyrood, (Mr. A. N. Dallas)	147	3

Won by four lengths, a neck. Time—3:22 2/5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $7.90, for place first $6.50, second $7.50.
Members' Sweep: First Pony ticket 32, second 643, third 230. Unplaced.—359.

Look 'Em Over, Then Pick Your Favorite

Here's a relic from yesteryear, when managers of present-day championship ball teams were breaking into the big leagues. Top row, left to right, Clarkson, Esper, Carey and Clarke. Second row, left to right, are: Brodie, Reitz, McMahon, Hemming, Bowerman and Pond. Sitting, are: Gleason, Kelley, Pop Hanlon, manager; Robinson, Hoffer and Jennings. The youthful prodigies, prone, in front, are: McGraw and Keeler. The team—well, ask dad; he knows the old Baltimore Orioles, who won the league gonfalon back in 1894.

Peking Baseball Season Begins

Peking, April 11.—The Peking baseball season began last Friday when Headquarters Company of the American Marine Guard defeated the 39th Co. 2 to 1.

There will be a game today between the 39th and 38th Companies. The marine team expects to play the civilians on Saturday.

Chinese Favorite For Cycle Race

Peking, April 11.—Interest continues to run high in the cycle race. The betting is 2 to 1 that first place will be won by a Chinese, although even money has been offered that a French cyclist will finish among the first three.

Li Ho, last year's Chinese who finished just behind Laurent, the winner is reported to be in excellent condition. He says that he misjudged the distance last year and feels confident that he will not be caught a second time. As yet there have been no American or English entrants.

VICTOR JOHNSON, MANILA PITCHER SIGNED BY REDS

Victor Johnson, the big soldier pitcher who last season wore the uniform of Manila Clts, has been signed by the Cincinnati National League team for the coming season. The following clipping has been taken from the February 9 issue of the Sporting News, published in St. Louis, Missouri:

"The Reds have bought an army pitcher—or, to be exact, have let the young man buy himself out of service, the Cincinnati club agreeing to foot the bill. His name is Victor Johnson, he is stationed at the Presidio barracks, and San Francisco fans tout him as a whale, the best pitcher in the army since Walter Ruether was in olive drab. Eleven pitchers are appearing at Mineral Wells, and Manager Pat counts on getting nine out of the list—five to rotate, turn and turn, and four for emergencies and fillers."

From the above clipping it would appear that the big blonde slabster was pitching some real ball out on the Pacific coast, as not every twirler is mentioned in the same class as Ruether.

Johnson is young—he is only 21 years old—and with his wonderful speed should develop into a finished pitcher.

ST. ANDREW'S AND ST. GEORGE'S GIVE OUT SELECTIONS

St. Andrew's and St. George's golfers are all set for the international match to be played at the Hungjao links on St. George's Day, a week from today.

Singles will be over 14 holes while the four-ball matches will be 18 holes.

The teams will be as follows:

St. George's Society:

1 L. Parbury; 2 E. I. M. Barrett; 3 O. Crewe Read; 4 B. Venus; 5 Dr. Bolton; 6 T. Harborne; 7 W. S. Clay; 8 W. J. Hawkings; 9 L. Walker; 10 W. W. Cox; 11 Lester Arnold; 12 C. G. Humphrys; 13 Mansell Smith; 14 R. M. J. Martin; 15 O. H. Blackburn; 16 W. J. Bowerman; 17 R. P. Melhuish; 18 C. Brook; 19 J. Tippin; 20 P. H. Cobb; 21 Dr. Neild; 22 H. G. Elliot; 23 E. W. Carpenter; 24 H. Langley; 25 G. Burton Sayer; 26 G. H. Cooke, 27 R. Brown; 28 E. Payne; 29 W. S. Pickering; 30 S'r E. Pearce.

Reserves: H. B. Woodford, J. W. Carle, F. G. Harrison, A. C. Godby, L. R. Wheen, E. A. Mills.

St. Andrew's Society:

1 J. B. Ferrier; 2 C. T. Heath; 3 Capt. J. Dewar; 4 K. M. Cumming; 5 P. Peebles; 6 C. W. Porter; 7 H. Martin Little; 8 G. A. Stewart; 9 A. Gray; 10 J. Oswald; 11 J. C. Macdougall; 12 Dr. R. J. Marshall; 13 A. B. Lowson; 14 C. M. G. Burnie; 15 H. R. Malcolm; 16 C. Richards; 17 W. F. Johnston; 18 A. Macgregor; 19 C. E. M. Thomson; 20 A. W. Macphail; 21 C. J. G. Hill; 22 Allstair Campbell; 23 F. Ferrier; 24 J. Ross Young; 25 C. M. Bain; 26 J. K. Brand; 27 E. Oxley Cumming 28; F. Wells Henderson; 29 W. H. Train; 30 H. F. Bell; 31 E. F. Mackay; 32 Brodie A. Clarke.

Hutchison Explains Follow-Through

(Continued from Page 1)

until you get it established in your mind that this, and this only, counts in golf. If one has the perfect follow-through, it is going to be hard to find a way to go very far wrong in playing a shot. After learning to follow-through, about the only thing that can interfere with the perfect shot is a common tendency to flinch from the ball. Good players sometimes do this, dufferr quite often.

Many golfers confuse the follow-through with the finish of the swing. When one observes a player finishing the stroke with the club well behind him, the first thought that comes to the mind is that the performer has a very long and fine follow-through. It might, on the contrary, mean he has a short one.

Because the club finishes well around, there is no reason to feel certain about the shot having been a good one. If the clubhead does its work properly and sticks to the ball for eight or ten inches nothing else really matters.

P. A. Vaile once made this very clear when he put it in these words:

"If a bullet should take the club-head off the shaft just after the follow-through has been completed, it would not in the least interfere with the flight of the ball."

The follow-through has found its way into baseball. Some players believe that Ruth obtains some of his power by this method. There can be no certain way of keeping the bat to the ball for the simple reason that a baseball is harder than a golf ball, and, when the bat hits it, it is meeting a fast-moving object and the impact is more of a collision. The ball starts back from the bat with greater force than it comes to the bat. There is a lacking of hat sweeping motion such as we have in the golf swing where the ball is stationary and offering no opposition to the club.

Some photographs have been taken which show a clubhead sticking to the ball for eight or nine inches. The clubhead is a blur, but it shows clearly that the ball has not been able to get away from it in a distance of at least a foot. The ball first flattens out on the club face, and, while doing this, the club must be travelling at least six inches. Then the ball releases itself and springs away. Experts claim that there is positively no spinning motion on the ball for the first hundred yards or so. I can't guarantee this, because I know no way to prove it.

LET US DO YOUR PAINTING
THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

perate situations, both moral and otherwise; the smell of gunpowder; feminine pleadings and masculine weaknesses are some of the ingredients of the piece. What more does an audience want, especially when served up by such fine players as Philip Merivale, Robert Horton, Edith Evans, Frank Denton, Randle Ayrton and—Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry.

From what I remember of Miss Terry's work—and she was but a slip of a girl at the time—although she is the descendant of our greatest acting family, she was entirely free from what is known as "technique." That was her charm. With her, as with Forbes Robertson, it was—as it is still—*heart not art*. The phrase in italics is not mine. I quote Gordon Craig. The three words are worthy of every player's consideration.

* * *

Shoris and Soccer are giving way to flannels and cricket. Already cricketers are "getting their eye in" and "finding a spot." The early start is due to news of an attack upon our players by the Hongkong Garrison eleven.

Well, we have a wealth of talent, and with Captain E. I. M. Barrett taking the defence in hand, there is no reason to fear the fiercest onslaughts of the visitors; I note the arrival of Haynes. He is one of the finest wicket-keepers we have ever had in the port, and easily maintained the reputation he won with Staffordshire C.C.C. A former friendly rival—S. J. Deeks—is now in England, but excellent "keepers" like Clive Brook and Barnes are also available. The local players are lucky in having at least three men to fill what is probably the most difficult position on the field.

* * *

SHOCKING

It is good news that Lady Forbes-Robertson (Miss Gertrude Elliott), the beautiful and talented wife of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, is to reappear on the London stage. She will be seen under Mr. Robert Courtneidge's management in a new comedy by Mr. Douglas Murray, author of "The Man From Toronto."

Lady Forbes-Robertson often tells the following story:

"A charming girl went to spend a country holiday with an aunt.

"One afternoon the aunt went to call on some friends, leaving her niece alone.

"'I hope you haven't been lonely, dear,' solicitously remarked auntie on her return in the evening. 'What have you been doing all the afternoon?'

"'I haven't been lonely a bit, auntie dear,' answered the niece. 'I spent the entire afternoon in the hammock in the orchard with my beloved Robert Browning.'

"'What's that?' exclaimed the scandalised aunt in a cold, hard voice. 'Really, Gladys, I won't permit such doings. If it occurs again I shall certainly write to your mother.'"

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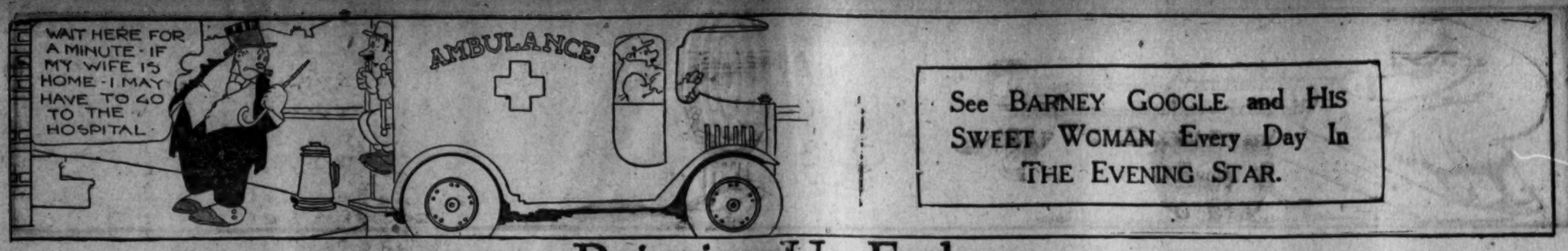

WAIT HERE FOR A MINUTE - IF MY WIFE IS HOME - I MAY HAVE TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL
AMBULANCE
See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father

POOR OLD GROGAN - HE CAN HOCK THIS CLOCK AN' GIT A LITTLE MONEY FOR HIMSELF ANYWAY -
1
MAGGIE WOULDN'T LET ME HAVE ANY MONEY - GROGAN - SO YOU HOCK THIS CLOCK AN' SEND ME THE TICKET - THAT'LL BUY YOU A WEEKS FOOD AN' LODGIN'.
YOU CERTAINLY ARE A PAL - JIGGS!
2
OH!!! THIS IS TERRIBLE - SOMEBODY STOLE THE PARLOR CLOCK - I'VE SENT TO POLICE HEAD QUARTERS FOR A DETECTIVE
YOU MUSTN'T WORRY SO!
3
THIS WILL BREAK MY HEART - I WONDER IF OFFERING A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD DO ANY GOOD -
WHY - YOU ONLY PAID FIFTY FOR IT - YOU CAN BUY ANOTHER ME DARLIN' -
4
I KNOW THAT - BUT I HAD FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS HIDDEN INSIDE THAT CLOCK -
OW!
5
?
IF GROGAN IS STILL IN TOWN I'LL FIND HIM!
6
WHERE'S GROGAN DINTY?
HE LEFT HERE AN HOUR AGO TO GO TO JOE'S TAILOR SHOP HE'S GITTIN' FIXED UP TO GO TO PALM BEACH!
7
HAS THAT GUY GROGAN BEEN IN HERE, JOE?
HE SURE WAS - HE BOUGHT A $50 SUIT AND SAID HE WAS GOING TO BIM - THE GENT'S FURNISHER!
8
HAS GROGAN BEEN HERE?
HE HAS THAT JIGGS - HE BOUGHT HALF A DOZEN SILK SHIRTS AND SOME TIES HE LEFT HERE TO GO TO THE JEWELERS ACROSS THE STREET -
9
YEP - GROGAN JUST LEFT HERE - HE BOUGHT A FINE WATCH AND CHAIN - HE'S SOME SPORT
HE'LL BE SOME INVALID WHEN I GIT HIM!
10
SO THERE YOU ARE -
WHAT'S THE MATTER? YOU LOOK ANGRY!
11
WHAT'S THE BEST YOU CAN DO FER THE LOT?
THE DOG TOO?
GEO McMANUS
12

Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY TAKE MRS BROWNS LITTLE BABY FOR A RIDE UP MAIN STREET AND REMEMBER NOT TO BE GONE LONGER THAN FIFTEEN MINUTES."

2. SWEDISH BALL. "DIS BANE CUET LITTLE NIPPER." "HAY BANE GUDE PICKER." "HE LIKES YOU MISS LENA."

3. "HE DONT WANT YOU TO LEAVE HIM." "BRING HIM ALONG ME AN' MAY FALLER BANE GOIN TO DANCE HAAR AT DIS SWAADISH CLUB." "WAW AWW YAA-A!"

4. "DONT CRY BABY VE YUST DANCE CLOSE AROUND HAAR."

5. "YOWP MY FOOTS!"

6.

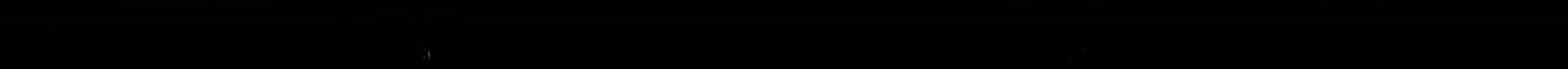
7.

8. "IF ANY OTHER FALLER WANTS TO STEP ON MAY FOOTS YUST TRY IT NOW!"

9. "I'M SURE THAT SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED TO BABY! CAN'T WE GO AND LOOK FOR HIM?" "WHY YES." TWO HOURS LATER

10. "LOOK!"

11. "BEAN PORRIDGE HOT BEAN PORRIDGE COLD-" "BEANIE!" OH MAMMA THIS IS LENA THE BABY JUST LOVES HER!" "MAY FOOTS HURT WHERE AY HIT IT ON THAT FALLERS YAWR!" "MAY YAWR HURTS."

12. ROCKABYE BABY ONNA TREE TOP— "IS MY TIME UP YET MAMMA? IT'S ASLEEP"

SWINNERTON